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# **ASTROLOGY FOR BEGINNERS**

## **PART-5**

## **VOLUME V**

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## Krishnan's Tables of Houses

We are glad to note that our book Krishnan's Tables of Houses first brought out in the market in April 1986 has been received very well in KP world and bowing to the demand of several astrologers, student learners etc. We are bringing out this reprint Edition. In order to make the book more useful, we have included in this volume (as a supplement) (i) Tables of conversion of Geographic latitudes into Geocentric latitudes with some worked examples and (ii) How to use this Table of Houses for erecting a cuspal chart for a given horary number between 1 and 249. Infact these Tables of Houses can also be used similarly for any horary number between 1 and 2193 by sub-sub followers.

Needless to say that these Tables of Houses can be used both for erecting Natal charts as in Table 1 of Main Book and Horary charts as shown in the supplement supplied with the Book.

Another salient feature is the example of Geographic latitude conversion into Geocentric latitude correction for which examples are included in the supplement along with the relevant Tables.

The Tables of Houses are based on the Geocentric latitude and hence it is sine-quo-non that the Geographic latitude of birth place be converted into Geocentric latitude first, before erecting the KP natal or Horary Horoscope.

**K. Subramaniam**

**K. Balachandran**



**P**recisional Astrology is the Keynote of Krishnamurthi Paddhati KP system is based on the microscopic analysis of a horoscope. The accurate and actual position of the sub or sub-sub lord of all the cusps and planets are of paramount importance in pinpointing the prediction.

In casting a KP horoscope, three details are necessary. They are (i) Date of Birth 2) Correct Time of Birth 3) Place of Birth with its geographic latitude and longitude as given in any Standard Atlas.

It is to be noted that the longitudinal position of the Various cusps given in the Table of Houses are based on the geocentric latitude and not on the geographic latitude. Geocentric means centre of earth.

The Earth is not a perfect sphere. It is an oblate spheroid, bulged at the equator and flat along the poles. While the equatorial radius of Earth is about 6378 kms the polar radius is about 6357 kms. Thus the geographic latitude of a place is not the same as the geocentric latitude. The difference between the geographic latitude and geocentric latitude is known as the reduction of latitude.

The relations between the geographic latitude and geocentric latitude is connected by the equation.

$\text{LogtanA} = \text{Log TanB} + 9.9970826$  where A and B are the geocentric and geographic latitudes respectively. All the terms of the above equations are always positive. In other words the above equation holds good both for Northern and Southern latitudes. The constant has a bearing on the ellipticity of the earth.

Now  $B - A$  is the value by which the geographic latitude is to be reduced numerically to arrive at the geocentric latitude.

The equation  $B - A = 11.546 \text{ Sine } 2B$ .

Suppose  $B - A = R$ . Then the equation reduces to

$R = 11.546 \text{ Sin } 2B$  Where B is the geographic latitude of the Place of Birth.

A table of reduction of latitude is given below for each

degree of geographical latitude from  $0^{\circ}$  to  $65^{\circ}$ ; B is expressed in degrees of arc and 'R' in minutes of arc. correct to 2 decimal places.

(A) Table of Reduction of Geographic Latitude

<i>B</i> (geographic latitude) in degrees	<i>R</i> (Tan Reduction value) (minutes of arc)	<i>B</i>	<i>R</i>
0	0.00	34	10.69
1.	0.40	35	10.84
2.	0.80	35	10.84
3.	1.20	36	10.97
4.	1.60	36	10.97
5.	2.00	37	11.09
6.	2.39	38	11.19
7.	2.78	39	11.29
8.	3.17	40	11.36
9.	3.56	41	11.43
10.	3.94	42	11.48
11.	4.31	43	11.52
12.	4.68	43	11.52
13.	5.05	44	11.54
14.	5.41	45	11.55
15.	5.76	46	11.54
16.	6.10	47	11.52
17.	6.44	48	11.49
18.	6.77	49	11.44
19.	7.09	50	11.38
20.	7.40	51	11.30
21.	7.71	52	11.21
22.	8.00	53	11.11
23.	8.29	54	10.99
24.	8.56	55	10.86
		56	10.72
		57	10.56



25.	8.83	58	10.39
26.	9.08	58	10.39
27.	9.32	59	10.21
28.	9.55	60	10.02
29.	9.77	61	9.81
30.	9.98	62	9.59
31.	10.18	63	9.36
32.	10.36	64	9.12
33.	10.53	65	8.86

('R' value will reduce after 45°)

Let us have a few examples of conversion.

### Example (1):

Place: Madras

Geographic latitude  $13^{\circ} 04' N$

The latitude lies between  $13^{\circ}$  and  $14^{\circ}$  and we have to calculate prorata for 4 minutes over  $13^{\circ}$ . Refer Table 'B' column and corresponding 'R' column against  $13^{\circ}$  first and again  $14^{\circ}$ .

Value of 'R' for  $13^{\circ}$  5.05 minutes of arc.

Value of 'R' for  $14^{\circ}$  5.41 minutes of arc.

Increase in 'R' for  $1^{\circ}$  ie.  $14-13$  ie 60 minutes  
 $= 5.41 - 5.05$   
 $= 0.36$  minutes of arc.

We need for 4' (minutes) Therefore increase is  
 $= \frac{4 \times 0.36}{60} = 0.024$

Hence value of R for geographic latitude of Madras  
 $(13^{\circ} 04')$  is  $= 5.05 + 0.024 = 5.074$

Hence Geocentric latitude of Madras  
 $= 13^{\circ} 04' - 0^{\circ} 05'.074$   
 $= 12^{\circ} 58'.926$

or by rounding off,  $12^{\circ} 59' N$  correct to the minute.

Hence Geocentric latitude of Madras  $12^{\circ}.59' N$ .



**Example II:**

Place of Birth: Bombay

Geographic latitude:  $18^{\circ}55'N$ 

Since the latitude involves fraction, 'R' value needs interpolation.

Value of 'R' for $18^{\circ}$	— 6.77 minutes of arc.
-------------------------------	------------------------

Value of 'R' for $19^{\circ}$	— 7.09 - do -
-------------------------------	---------------

Increase in R for $1^{\circ}$	—
latitude i.e. 60 minutes	— 0.32 - do -

Increase in R for 55 minutes =  $\frac{55 \times 0.32}{60} = 0.293$  (or)  
0.29 minutes of arc.

Hence value of 'R' for Geographic latitude of Bombay ( $18^{\circ}55'$ ) is  $6.77 + 0.29 = 7.06$  of arc

Hence Geocentric latitude of Bombay =  $18^{\circ}55' - 0^{\circ}07.06$   
=  $18^{\circ}47.94$  (or)  $18^{\circ}48'$  by rounding off.

**Example III:**

Place of Birth: London

Geographic Latitude of London:  $51^{\circ}30'N$ 

Value of 'R' for $51^{\circ}$	11'.30
-------------------------------	--------

— do — 'R' for $52^{\circ}$	11'.21
-----------------------------	--------

Decrease in 'R' value for $1^{\circ}$ or 60'	0'.09
--	-------

Decrease in 'R' for 30'	$\frac{0'.09 \times 30}{60} = 0'.045$
-------------------------	---------------------------------------

Value of 'R' for $51^{\circ}30'$	= $11'.30 - 0'.045$ = 11'.225
----------------------------------	----------------------------------

Geocentric latitude of London	= $51^{\circ}30' - 0^{\circ}11'.255$
-------------------------------	--------------------------------------

=  $51^{\circ}18'.745$   
or  $51^{\circ}19'N$  (corrected to the minute)

Similarly for a place at Geographic latitude  $51^{\circ} 30'$  South the Geocentric would be  $51^{\circ} 19'S$ .

### Example: IV

Place of Birth: Sydney (Australia — Southern Latitude)

Geographic latitude  $33^{\circ} 52'S$ .

$$\text{Value of } R \text{ for } 33^{\circ} = 10'.53$$

$$\text{Value of } R \text{ for } 34^{\circ} = 10'.69$$

$$\text{Increase in 'R' for } 1^{\circ} \text{ or } 60' = 0'.16$$

$$\text{Increase in } R \text{ for } 52' = \frac{52' \times 0'.16}{60} = 0'.139$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Value of 'R' for } 33^{\circ}52' &= 10'.53 + 0'.139 \\ &= 10'.669 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Geocentric latitude of Sydney} = 33^{\circ}52' - 0^{\circ}10'.669$$

$$33^{\circ}41'.331 \text{ (or) } 33^{\circ}41'S$$

(corrected to the nearest minute)

Similarly for a place at Geographic latitude  $33^{\circ}52'$  North, the Geocentric latitude will be  $33^{\circ}41'N$

(B) Table connecting Geographic latitude and Geocentric latitude. In this table the Geocentric latitude value is given in degrees and minutes corresponding to each degree of Geographic latitude. The calculation for Geocentric latitude will be easier than that in Table (A).

Geographic latitude (in degrees)	Corresponding Geocentric latitude In Degrees — Minutes
$0^{\circ}$	$0^{\circ}-0$
1	1-0
2	1-59
3	2-59

4	3-58
5	4-58
6	5-58
7	6-57
8	7-57
9	8-56
10	9-56
11	10-56
12	11-55
13	12-55
14	13-55
15	14-54
16	15-54
17	16-54
18	17-53
19	18-53
20	19-53
21	20-52
22	21-52
23	22-52
24	23-51
25	24-51
26	25-51
27	26-51
28	27-50
29	28-50
30	29-50
31	30-50
32	31-50
33	32-49
34	33-49
35	34-49
36	35-49
37	36-49
38	37-49
39	38-49
40	39-49
41	40-49



42	41-49
43	42-48
44	43-48
45	44-48
46	45-48
47	46-48
48	47-48
49	48-49
50	49-49
51	50-49
52	51-49
53	52-49
54	53-49
55	54-49
56	55-49
57	56-49
58	57-50
59	58-50
60	59-50
61	60-50
62	61-50
63	62-51
64	63-51
65	64-51
66°	65°-51

How to use Table 'B' is elaborated by a few examples below.

**Example 1:**

Place of Birth: Madras

Geographic latitude 13°04'N.

The latitude lies between 13° and 14°

For 13° Geographic latitude the corresponding Geocentric latitude is (Table B)

12°55'

For 14° Geographic latitude the corresponding Geocentric latitude is

13°55'

For  $1^\circ$  variation ie.  $(14^\circ - 13^\circ)$  the corresponding variation in Geocentric lat. is  $(13^\circ 55' - 12^\circ 55') = 1^\circ$

ie., For 60 minutes variation is 60 minutes

For 4 minutes, Variation is  $\frac{4 \times 60}{60} = 4$  minutes.

Hence Geocentric latitude N Madras is  $12^\circ 55' + 0^\circ 4' = 12^\circ 59'N$

### Example 2:

Place of Birth: Bombay

Geographic latitude  $18^\circ 55'$

For  $18^\circ$  Geographic Latitude  $17^\circ 53'$   
corresponding Geocentric latitude from table B is

For  $19^\circ$  Geographic Latitude  $18^\circ 53'$   
corresponding Geocentric latitude from Table B is

∴ for  $1^\circ$  variation of Geographic lat.  $1^\circ (18^\circ 53' - 17^\circ 53')$   
corresponding Geocentric variation is  $\frac{55 \times 60}{60}$   
∴ For 55 minutes variation of Geographic latitude corresponding Geocentric variation is also

Hence Geocentric latitude of Bombay  $17^\circ 53' + 0^\circ 55' = 18^\circ 48'$

### Example 3:

Let us take another place 'X' whose Geographic latitude is  $20^\circ 39'N$ . As the Geographic latitude lies between  $20^\circ$  and  $21^\circ$  latitude N, we have to calculate by the method of interpolation.

From Table B,

For Geographic latitude  $20^\circ$   $19^\circ 53'$   
corresponding Geocentric lat. is

For Geographic latitude  $21^\circ$   $20^\circ 52'$   
corresponding Geocentric Lat. is







The next step is to calculate the corresponding S.T. (Sidereal Time)/ for this Ascendant  $239^{\circ}7'40''$  corresponding to the Geocentric latitude  $12^{\circ}59'$ . So S.T. for  $12^{\circ}59'$  lat. for ascendant  $239^{\circ}7'40''$  has to be calculated. As the Table of houses gives the house cusp for  $12^{\circ}$  and  $13^{\circ}$ , we have to calculate by interpolation for  $59'$ .

First calculate for  $12^{\circ}$  geocentric lat. the S.T. corresponding to Sayana Asc.  $239^{\circ}7'40''$ . You run the eye in col(3) ie. Int. Asc the lat.  $12^{\circ}$  till you reach the longitude nearest to  $239^{\circ}7'40''$ . This ascendant lies between 238-48-57 corresponding to S.T. 10-04 and 239-43-56 corresponding to S.T. 10-08.

Obviously the S.T. for which the Sayana Ascendant will be rising in the East lies between S.T. 10-04 and S.T. 10-08 hours.

Reqd value for S.T. is	239-7-40
less the lower value for S.T.10-04	238-48-57
Difference	0-18-43

For S.T. 10-04 Asc is	238-48-57
For S.T. 10-08 Asc is	239-43-56
Difference for 4 minutes of S.T. in	0-54-59
Asc.	

D - M - S

We need to calculate proportionate 0 - 18 - 43  
S.T. for

If Difference is 0 - 54 - 59 S.T. is 4 minutes or 240 seconds.

If Difference is 0-18-43, What is the S.T.?

Now convert 0-54-59 & 0-18-43 into seconds

So proportionate S.T. is  $\frac{0-18-43}{0-54-59} \times 240$  (or)  $\frac{1123}{3299} \times 240$   
= 81.69 seconds or rounding off 82 seconds.

So reqd S.T. for lat.  $12^{\circ}$  for Sayana

Ascendant  $239^{\circ}07'40''$  is 10-5-22 seconds

Similarly calculate for  $13^{\circ}$  lat. for Sayana Ascendant  $239-7-40$  is again 10-04 and the Ascendant lies between S.T. 10-04 and 10-08

Asc. for S.T. 10-04 (lat 13°)	238-28-4
Asc for S.T. 10-08 (lat 13°)	239-22-51
Difference for 4 Minutes S.T.	0-54-47
variation in Ascendant is	

We need to calculate for 239-7-40

Hence 239-7-40 — 238-28-4 = 0-39-36

Proportionate S.T. =  $\frac{0-39-36}{0-54-57} \times 240$  seconds, Converting into seconds,

$$= \frac{2376}{3287} \times 240 = 173.48 \text{ (or) } 173.48 \text{ (or) } 173 \text{ seconds (or) } 0-2-53$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So reqd. S.T. for lat } 13^\circ &= 10 - 04 - 0 + \\ &0 - 2 - 53 \\ &= 10 - 6 - 53 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} & & \text{D - M - S} \\ \text{So For lat } 13^\circ \text{ reqd. S.T. for Asc.} &= & 10 - 6 - 53 \\ \text{Sayana 239-7-40} & & \\ \text{For Lat } 12^\circ \text{ reqd. S.T. for Asc.} &= & 10 - 5 - 22 \\ \text{Sayana 239-7-40} & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{So for differ. of } 1^\circ \text{ lat} & & 0-1-31 \text{ or } 91 \\ & & \text{seconds} \end{array}$$

We need calculate for 59 minutes as Geocentric lat of Madras is 59 only.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hence for 59 minutes it is } \frac{59}{60} \times 91 &= 89.48 \text{ or } 89 \text{ seconds} \\ &\text{or } 0-1-29. \end{aligned}$$

So when sayana Asc 239°7'40" is rising in the East at Geocentric lat 12°59' the S.T. corresponding to Horary number 150 is 10 — 5 — 22 + 0 — 1 — 29 = 10<sub>H</sub> — 6<sub>M</sub> — 51<sub>S</sub>

The Lagna Cusp Sayana Ascendant for the given Horary number is already calculated as 239°7'40". So we have to calculate the other cuspal longitudes for the given S.T. 10<sub>H</sub> — 6<sub>M</sub> — 51<sub>S</sub> for the latitude 12° 59'.



The S.T. in the Table of houses lower than  $10_H$   $6_M$   $51_S$  is  $10_H$  —  $4_M$  -00 only. So the increase in S.T. is  $10_H$   $6_M$   $51_S$  —  $10-04-00 = 2_M$   $51_S$

The S.T.  $10_H$   $6_M$   $51_S$  lies between  $10_H$   $4_M$  and  $10_H$   $8_M$  for which cuspal longitudes are already available in the Table of Houses.

The variation in S.T. between 2 successive S.T.s of 10-04 & 10-08 is 4 minutes. We need to calculate for variation of  $2M$   $51_S$ .

So the reqd. proportion is  $\frac{2_M}{4_M} \frac{51_S}{00}$  or  $\frac{171}{240}$  seconds (converting into seconds).

Now  $\frac{171}{240} = 0.7125$  (when expressed in fraction) or 0.71 nearest to 2 decimal places.

Calculations of II, III, X, XI, XIIth cusps for longitudes  $12^\circ 59'$ . So we have to calculate for  $12^\circ$  and  $13^\circ$  latitudes and then interpolate.



## Again from Tables of Houses for 12° Lat.

	II	III	X	XI	XII
S.T.					
10-04	267-41-5	297-23-51	148-51-32	181-3-26	211-25-44
10-08	268-36-1	298-22-3	149-54-15	182-6-53	212-25-4
Difference for 4 Minutes	0-54-56	0-58-12	1-2-43	1-3-27	0-59-20
Convert into seconds	3296 seconds	3492	3763	3807	3560
Multiplying each by 0.71	2340 seconds	2479	2672	2703	2528
as worked out above and rounding off					
Converting again into minutes/seconds	0-39-0	0-41-19	0-44-32	0-45-3	0-42-8
So longitudes of Cusps for S.T.					
10 <sup>h</sup> 6 <sup>m</sup> 51 <sup>s</sup>	267-41-5	297-23-51	148-51-32	181-3-26	211-25-44
for lat 12°	0-39-0	0-41-19	0-44-32	0-45-3	0-42-8
	268-20-5	298-05-10	149-36-04	181-48-29	212-07-52

Similarly calculate for II, III, XI & XIIth Cusps. You need not calculate for Xth cusp again as XII cusp longitude for 12° lat. will be the same for 13° lat. also.

Again from Table of Houses for long 13°

S.T.	II	III	XI	XII
10-04	267-24-22	297-16-8	181-3-17	211-16-56
10-08	268-19-16	298-14-23	182-6-33	212-16-01
	—	—	—	—
Difference for 4 <sub>M</sub>	0-54-54	0-58-15	1-3-16	0-59-5
	or	or	or	or
S.T. Variation	3294 seconds	3495	3796	3545
Multiplying by 0.71 for	2339 seconds	2481	2695	2517
S.T.				
10 <sub>H</sub> 6 <sub>M</sub> 51 <sub>S</sub> & rounding off converting into minutes & seconds	0-38-59	0-41-21	0-44-55	0-41-57
∴ Longitude of Cusps for 13° Lat. is	267-24-22	297-16-8	181-3-17	211-16-56
	+ 0-38-59	0-41-21	0-44-55	0-41-57
	—	—	—	—
	268-03-21	297-57-29	181-48-12	211-58-53
	—	—	—	—

	II	III	XI	XII
Cuspal longitudes for 12° Lat.	268-20-5	298-5-10	181-48-29	212-07-52
Cuspal longitudes for 13° Lat.	268-3-21	297-57-29	181-48-12	211-58-53
Lat. variations for 1° Lat.	(-) 0-16-41	(-) 0-7-41	(-) 0-0-17	(-) 0-8-59
Here (-) is used because for increase of Latitude there is decrease in longitude.				
So variation for 59 minutes of longitude	or (-) 1004 seconds	461 seconds	(-) 17 secs	(-) 39 secs
$\frac{59}{60} = 0.98$ Multiply by 0.98 the above, we get				
For 13°	(-) 984	(-) 452	(-) 17	(-) 528
Cuspal longitude for 12°59'	(-) 0-16-24	(-) 0-7-32	(-) 0-0-17	(-) 0-8-48
	268-3-21	297-57-29	181-48-12	211-58-53
	267-46	297-57	181-47-55	211-50-5
Deduct Ayanam for 1994 (KP)	23-44-00	23-44-00	23-44-00	23-44-00
Nirayana longitude of cusps for Lat. 12°59'	244-2-57	274-5-57	158-3-55	188-6-5

For Xth cusp Sayana longitude is 149-36-04.

This longitude will be the same for both latitudes 12° & 13° less Ayanam 23-44-0

Nirayana longitude of Xth cusp 125-52-04

Now Draw up the Nirayana cuspal chart for Horary No.150. Add 180° to Lagna, IInd, IIIrd, Xth, XIth & XIIth to get the other cusps viz VII, VIII, IX, IV, V & VI respectively.



V 8-3-55	VI 8-6-5	VII 5°26'40"	VIII 4-2-57
IV 5-52-04	<b>Cuspal chart</b>  <b>for</b> <b>Horary No.150</b>		IX 4-5-57
III 4-5-57			X 5-52-04
II 4-2-57	Lagna 5°26'40"	XII 8-6-5	XI 8-3-55

**Note:** Both in Natal & Horary horoscopes, Interpolation (or proportionate Calculation) is always reqd i) When the Geocentric latitude is in degrees and minutes and not in round degrees.

Here the interpolation is to be done between the consecutive two latitudes one of which is higher and the other lower than the actual Geocentric involving degrees and minutes.

ii) Interpolation is also reqd. in cases where the S.T. is not in exact multiples of 4 minutes but some intermediate value involving both minutes and seconds. Here the interpolation is to be done between the Higher and lower S.T. between which the given S.T. of Birth lies/ Horary lies as worked out in the example for Horary No. 150.

**L.M.T.:(Local Mean Time)** The Sun rises at various places on the earth at diff. times depending upon the Geographical longitude. Thus for instance when the sun rises in calcutta say at 5.15AM, at Madras it will rise only later (ie seen later). The longitude of Calcutta is  $88^{\circ}24'$  and the longitude of Madras is  $80^{\circ}17'$ . The longitude of calcutta is  $88^{\circ}24'$  and the longitude of Madras is  $80^{\circ}17'$ . The difference between the two longitudes is  $8^{\circ}7'$ . As the Sun moves uniformly at 4 minutes per degree, when the sun actually rises at Calcutta (ie visible in calcutta at a certain time, the sun will not be visible at Madras at the same time and it would appear to rise in Madras after 32 minutes 28 seconds ( $4 \times 8^{\circ}7'$ ) later than at Calcutta. This is due to the fact that Calcutta is East of Madras and longitude of Calcutta is greater than Madras longitude.

The Standard longitudinal meridian for adoption of Std. Time is fixed for India as  $82^{\circ}30'$  East of greenwich. That is Madras is ahead of greenwich time by  $5_H 30_M$ .  $\left| \frac{8230'}{15} \right|$ . As the

Std Meridian of India has been fixed as  $82^{\circ}30'$  E, any place east of this longitude will witness Sun rise first and any place West of  $82^{\circ}30'$  (ie Western longitudes) will witness Sun rise later depending upon the longitude. In other words the Geographical longitude of a place has a bearing on the Sun



rise time. Standard Time is adopted to ensure uniformity of time at all places in a country to avoid confusion and Each country has its own Standard time fixed with reference to a chosen Standard longitude.

Suppose a birth has been recorded at Madras at 8.30 AM. I.S.T. (Indian Std. Time) ie Time Expressed with reference to the chosen Standard longitude of  $82^{\circ}30'E$ . But longitude of Madras is  $80^{\circ}17'E$ . So When it is 8.30 AM at the Std. Meridian of longitude of  $82^{\circ}30'E$ , it will not be so at Madras and the actual birth time will be less by  $(82^{\circ}30' - 80^{\circ}17') \times 4 = 2^{\circ}13' \times 4$  or  $8_M 52_S$  compared to the Std. Time of 8.30 AM, because Madras is West of the Std. longitude of  $82^{\circ}30'E$ . So the actual birth time at Madras will be 8.30 AM minus  $8_M 52_S$  or 8-21-8 AM LMT. This is known as Local Mean time of birth at Madras.

Again if the birth has taken place at 8.30 AM IST at Calcutta, Longitude of Calcutta is  $88^{\circ}24'E$  which is obviously East of the Std. Meridian of India ie East of Std Meridian by  $88^{\circ}24' - 82^{\circ}30' = 5^{\circ}54'$ . Due to this longitudinal Variation, the local Meantime will be in advance of  $82^{\circ}30'$  IST Time by  $5^{\circ}54' \times 4 = 23_M - 36_S$ . So the actual local meantime of birth at Calcutta will be 8.30 AM + 0-  $23_M 36_S$  or 8-53-36 AM. So when the Std Time of Birth is 8-30 AM, it will be actually 8-53-36 AM LMT because longitude of Calcutta is East of the Std. longitude of  $82^{\circ}30'$ .

The difference between the longitude of a place and the Std. Meridian of  $82^{\circ}30'$  multiplied by 4 will give the LMT correction in minutes and seconds. This has to be deducted from the Standard Time (IST) of Birth if the place of birth is west of the Std. Meridian  $82^{\circ}30'$  or added when the longitude or the birth place is East of the Std Meridian  $82^{\circ}30'$ .

Hence local meantime has to be worked out first and it has to be added to or deducted from the IST of Birth if the place is East of or West of the Std. Meridian of longitude  $82^{\circ}30'$



## **CASTING THE K.P. HOROSCOPE (NATAL & HORARY)**

Casting of Horoscope is the most important task of a K.P. Astrologer. The analysis and prediction of a horoscope depends chiefly upon the accuracy and precision with which a horoscope is cast. For this a reliable Ephemeris and Table of Houses are quite essential. Accurate Birth time is also necessary for the correctness of a horoscope. If accurate birth time is not available, the approximate birth time should be obtained and the accurate birth time should be arrived at by using the ruling planet method.

The three important information required for casting a horoscope are (i) Exact time of birth (ii) Date of birth in Christian Era (i.e. English calendar date of birth and (iii) The geographical latitude and longitude of Birth place as given in std. Atlas. For birth in small places such as small towns

and villages, which may not find place in standard atlases, the longitude and latitude of the nearest prominent town, available in the standard atlas should be adopted. This should not normally exceed 10 to 15 Kms from the place of birth

Before a learner attempts to cast a horoscope, he or she should be conversant with the following terms.

They are (i) Local Meantime at place of birth (ii) Sidereal Time of Birth etc.

Generally the birth time is recorded in the standard time in use in the country or time zone where the birth actually took place. Such time is known as the watch time. In some countries, during summer the clock time is advanced by an hour to make better use of light, in which case the watch time should be deducted by an hour to get the Standard Time. In order to make out a horoscope for any given moment of birth, the standard time should be converted into equivalent local time. This local meantime will again have to be converted to Sidereal Time for fixing lagna etc. by reference to the Table of Houses for the birth latitude.

Each country has its own standard time. For some country like America there are various time zones and each time zone depends upon a particular longitude known as the Standard meridinal longitude adopted by the particular country.



In India, the standard time is based on the meridian which has 82 degrees 30 minutes. East of the greenwich Meridian and since each degree of longitudes equals 4 minutes of time, the Indian Standard Time is constantly ahead of the greenwich mean time by 5 hours and 30 minutes

$$\text{ie. } \frac{82^{\circ} 30'}{15} = 5 \text{ H } 30 \text{ M.}$$

The mean time at any given meridian is the true mean time at that particular meridian only ie., at all places on that meridian, whether north or south of the equator. At any other meridian to its east the mean time is always greater and at any meridian to the west of it the mean time is lesser. This Time varies around the earth from East to West at the rate of 15 degrees of longitude everyone hour or 1 degree of longitude for every 4 minutes of time.

The assumed solar time or the mean solar time as it is commonly known of any point on the earth's surface and all points along the same meridian is otherwise called the local mean time. Therefore, the local mean time (LMT) is the same for all places having the same longitude.

Therefore logically the local meantime would be the most appropriate time to use, but this will lead to endless confusion, if each place is to use its own local mean time.

To avoid the use of different local mean times at different places, the Standard Time or clock time is used. It is



therefore, an artificial time based upon a certain definite geographical meridian, arbitrarily chosen by a country by law or usage. All watches and clocks are set to this Standard Time which is different from the local mean time of a place to the east or west of this Standard meridian.

As already explained, the Standard Meridian chosen for our country is  $82^{\circ} 30'$  East of greenwich meridian which is the reference point.

### **HOW TO ARRIVE AT THE LOCAL MEAN TIME OF A PLACE FROM THE STANDARD TIME OF A PLACE?**

Subtract, from the standard time (Indian Standard Time for India) 4 minutes for every degree of longitude for a place situated in the West of the Standard Meridian  $82^{\circ} 30'E$  in India. The result is the local mean time of that place. The amount of time by which this reduction is made from the Standard Time is known as "LMT Correction". If the place is East of the Standard Meridian (i.e. East of  $82^{\circ} 30'$  for India) add 4 minutes for every degree to the clock time or IST Time, to obtain the local Mean Time. So far as our country is concerned, East means places whose longitudes are greater than  $82^{\circ} 30'$  & West mean places whose longitudes are less than  $82^{\circ} 30'$ .

**SIDEREAL TIME**

A mean solar day is the interval between two successive sun rises in any locality. In other words it is the time taken by the earth to complete one revolution ( $360^{\circ}$ ). i.e. its arrival one rotation with reference to the Sun. Normally this interval of time is twenty four hours (or 1440 minutes) measured according to the ordinary clock. The earth, apart from its rotationary motion on its axis, also revolves round the Sun at the rate of 1 every day approximately. But in fact the earth takes roughly 23 hours, 56 minutes 4 seconds (and not 24 hours) according to the ordinary solar clock to complete one rotation on its axis but takes 3 minutes 56 seconds of time more to catch up with the Sun which has apparently moved one degree in the ecliptic (Sun's orbital path) in earth's process of rotation. Thus when two clocks are set up simultaneously - one a solar clock and the other a sidereal clock. The Sidereal clock would have completed 24 hours according to its clock whereas the solar clock would show only 23 hours 56 minutes 4 seconds and when the Solar Clock shows exactly 24 hours, the Sidereal clock would be up by another 4 minutes. That is to say the Sidereal increases over solar time by 4 minutes for every solar day and in a solar year the Sidereal clock would have performed  $366 \frac{1}{4}$  revolutions as against  $365 \frac{1}{4}$  such revolutions according to the solar clock.



The local meantime of birth should therefore be converted in terms of Sidereal Time so as to find out, by reference to the Table of Houses for latitude of birth, the exact degree and minute and sign of the zodiac rising in the Eastern Horizon and the degree, minute and seconds on the cusp of each house at ***THE MOMENT OF BIRTH.***

Some Example Horoscope are Cast below:

Mr. 'A'

Date of Birth 21-10-1948.

Time 2-48 A.M.

Place of Birth Madras.

Geographical Latitude of Madras  $13^{\circ}04'$  N.

Geographical Longitude of Madras  $80^{\circ}17'$  E.

**Step I:** Reduce the geographical Longitude to geocentric latitude.

Geocentric latitude is  $12^{\circ}59'$  N.

The Birth time is in Indian Standard Time with reference to Standard Meridian of India  $82^{\circ}30'$  E.



**Step (1)** Calculate Local Mean time of Madras as birth has taken at Madras.

First find the difference between the longitude of the birth place and the Standard Meridian  $82^{\circ}30'$ .

Always deduct the smaller longitude from the greater one.

Here the Standard Meridian  $82^{\circ}30'$  is greater than  $80^{\circ}17'$  (longitude of Madras.)

So longitudinal difference =  $82^{\circ}30' - 80^{\circ}17' = 2^{\circ}13'$  Local Mean time correction = longitudinal difference multiplied by 4 minutes per degree.

Therefore LMT correction =  $2^{\circ}13' \times 4$  or  $133' \times 4' = 532$  secs.  
or Dividing by 60 =  $\frac{532}{60}$  8m52secs.

Here the longitude of Madras is  $80^{\circ}17'$  whereas standard Meridian is  $82^{\circ}30'$ .

Hence Madras is to the West of the Standard Meridian  $82^{\circ}30'$ .

Therefore the LMT correction of 8 M 52 S is to be deducted from the Standard time of Birth 2-48 A.M.

H - M - S

Standard time of Birth = 2 - 48 - 0 AM of 21-10-1948

Less LMT correction 0 - 8 - 52

Local mean time of Birth: 2 - 39 - 8 A.M. of 21-10-1948

The next step is to calculate the S.T. of Birth at Madras corresponding to 2-48 AM of 21-10-1948.

Mahabala's Nirayana Ephemeris for the year 1941 to 1956 is to be used.

Students should note that KP Nirayana Ephemeris only is to be used.

Why? Because the Nirayana Ephemeris gives the Nirayana positions of planets at 5-30 AM each calendar day and the Nirayana Position is already obtained by deducting the KP ayanamsa for the year concerned. So there is *NO NEED TO DEDUCT AYANAMSA* again, when KP Nirayana Ephemeris are used.

Here the birth has taken place at LMT 2-39-8 hours of 21-10-1948. Since the Ephemeris gives the S.T at 5-30 AM only, we have to reckon the duration (that is Time Interval between the commencement of S.T of 20-10-1948 to the time of Birth (LMT) of 2-38 AM of 21-10-1948.

	H -	M -	S
Standard Time at 5-30 AM of 20-10-1948 as given in the Ephemeris vide Col (1) Page 47.	7 -	23 -	26

Interval from 5-30 AM of 20-10-48 to Moon (12 - 5 1/2)	6 -	30 -	0
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Again Interval From Mid noon to 12'O clock Midnight of 20-10-1948	12 -	0 -	0
--	------	-----	---

Interval from 0 0 hours to LMT of Birth of 21-10-1948	2 -	39 -	8
--	-----	------	---

<u>28</u> -	<u>32</u> -	<u>34</u>
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The total duration from 5-30 AM of  
20-10-48 to LMT of Birth 2-38-8 of  
21-10-48 is  $6\frac{1}{2} + 12 + 2-39-8$   
= 21H 9M 8S

Calculate correction at the rate of 10  
Seconds hour for this interval of  
21H 9M 8S.

It is 211 Seconds nearly.  
or 0H 3M 31S.

Add this to the above	0 -	3 -	31
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Total	<u>28</u> -	<u>36</u> -	<u>05</u>
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Standard Time increases at the constant rate of 4 minutes (or 240 seconds) of time for every 360 degree rotation of the Earth on its axis (for every degree the amount being  $\frac{240}{360}$  or  $2/3$  second per degree. The correction for increase in Standard Time for places West of the Standard Meridian  $82^{\circ} 30'$  and for decrease in standard time for places east of  $82^{\circ} 30'$  if applied to the Standard Time if applied to the Standard Time for 5-30 AM at  $82^{\circ} 30'$  E Longitude given in the Ephemeris will give the Standard Time for 5-30 AM (Local Mean time) at the birth place. Standard Meridian  $82^{\circ} 30'$  E. Long of Madras  $80^{\circ} 17'$  which is west of the Standard Meridian. longitudinal difference is  $82^{\circ} 30' - 80^{\circ} 17' = 2^{\circ} 13'$  or expressing only in degree omitting Minutes, the correction at  $2/3$  seconds per degree will work not to  $2^{\circ}$  (Longitude difference rounded off)  $\times 2/3 = 4/3$  seconds or 1 second.

So adding this 1 second because S.T will increase as place of birth is West of standard. Meridian it will work out to  $28-36-05 + 0-0-1 = 28-36-06$ .

So Standard Time at birth at longitude  $80^{\circ} 17'$  is 28H 36M 06S.

**Note:** If the Standard Time of birth as arrived at is greater than 24 hours, deduct 24 hours from it.

Here the Standard Time is greater than 24 hours. So deduct 24 hours from the Standard Time of 28 H 26 M 06 S.

So after deduction of 24 hours Standard Time at birth at longitude  $80^{\circ} 17'$  = 4H 36M 06S.

Now we have to work out the Ascendant (Lagna) and other cusps using the Tables of Houses published by Krishman & Co which gives the longitudinal position of the various cusps to the nearest seconds. The geocentric latitude of the birth place is  $12^{\circ} 59'$ . The cuspal position is given in the Tables only for  $12^{\circ}$  and  $13'$ . But we need it for  $12^{\circ} 59'$ . Therefore we have to work out by interpolation between  $12^{\circ}$  &  $13'$ . Again in the Tables of Houses the longitudinal position is available for Sidereal Times in multiples of 4 minutes only, we need for seconds also because the Standard Time of Birth is 4H 36M 06 S (Involving Seconds).

Now Take the Table of Houses for Latitude  $12^{\circ}$ . In that look in column (2) Sideral Time 1. You will find Standard Time given for 4H 36 M and 4H 40M and our Standard Time is for 4H 36M 06S. So cuspal position is to be derived from the Table for 6 Seconds using the cuspal longitudes for 4H 36M and 4H 40M. Step by step this way:-



	Lagna Cusp	Lat 12o				
S.T. 4H 36M	Ascen- dant	II	III	X	XI	XII
	159-9-9	189-13-57	220-20-0	70-35-59	99-51-51	129-11-52
S.T. 4H 40M	160-8-8	190-15-14	221-19-32	71-32-7	100-46-54	130-8-47
For 4M S.T.	0-58-59	1-1-23	00-59-32	0-56-8	0-55-30	0-56-55
Variation the dif- ference in cuspe lon- gitude is our S.T. is 4H 26M 6S & S.T. 4-36 figure are avail- able as above	or 3539 Secs.	or 3683 Secs.	or 3572 Secs	or 3368 Secs.	or 3330 Secs.	or 3415 Secs.

So we have to calculate S.T. proportionately for 6 seconds for all the Six cusps.

For Lagna Cusp variation for 4M S.T. or 240 seconds  
Variation is 3539 seconds.

For 6 Seconds variation is  $\frac{6}{240} \times 3539 = 88.475$  seconds

or 88 secs. or 1M 28 secs.

So lagna cusp for 12° Latitude = 159 - 9 - 9  
for S.T.4-36

For 6 seconds + 0 - 1 - 28

So lagna cusp for S.T. of Birth  
4H 36M 6S for latitude 12° 159 - 10 - 37

For II cusp for 6 seconds



$$= \frac{3683}{240} \times 6 = 92.075 \text{ or}$$

92 Secs. or 1M 32S.

Adding this to II cusp longitude "

$$\begin{array}{r}
 189 - 13 - 51 \\
 + \quad 0 - 1 - 32 \\
 \hline
 189 - 15 - 23
 \end{array}$$

For III cusp for 6 seconds

$$= \frac{3572}{240} \times 6 = 89.3 \text{ or}$$

1M 29S

Adding this to III cusp longitude of

$$\begin{array}{r}
 220 - 20 - 0 \\
 0 - 1 - 29 \\
 \hline
 220 - 21 - 29
 \end{array}$$

III cusp longitude for 12° latitude for  
S.T. 4-36-06

$$\text{For Xth cusp} = \frac{3368}{24} \times 6$$

$$= 84.2 \text{ or 1M 24S}$$

Adding this to longitude 70-35-59

$$0 - 1 - 24$$

$$70-37-23$$

$$\text{For XIth cusp} = \frac{3330}{240} \times 6$$

$$= 83.25 \text{ or } 1 \text{ M } 23\text{S}$$

Adding this to longitude of XIth for S.T.

4H 36M	0 - 1 - 23
	99-53-14

$$\text{For XIIth cusp} = \frac{3415}{240} \times 6$$

$$= 85.375 \text{ or } 1 \text{ M } 25\text{S}$$

Adding this to longitude of XII cusp corresponding to S.T. 4H 36M we get for S.T. 4H 36M 6S

+	0 - 1 - 25
	129 - 13 - 17

We have calculated Sayana longitudes of all the six cusps corresponding to S.T. 4H 36M 6S corresponding to Latitude  $12^{\circ}$ .

The next step is to calculate sayana longitude for all the above six cusps corresponding to S.T. 4H 36M 6S for latitude  $13^{\circ}$  on the same lines above.

	Lagna	II	For Lat 13° III	X	XI	XII
S.T. 4H 36M	159-17-56	189-11-7	220-14-26	70-35-59	100-0-5	129-24-46
S.T. 4H 40M	160-16-32	190-12-11	221-13-52	71-32-7	100-55-7	130-21-31
For 4 minutes variation is for 240 secs. variations in longitude of cusps are	0-58-36 or 3516 Secs.	1-1-4 or 3664 Secs.	0-59-26 or 3368 Secs.	0-58-8 or 3368 Secs.	0-55-2 or 3302 Secs.	0-56-45 or 3405 Secs.

But the S.T. of Birth is 4H 36M 06S and the nearest S.T. to this available in the Table of Houses is 4H 36M. Hence we have to calculate cuspal longitudes prorata.

The above variation is for an interval of 4 minutes S.T. or 240 secs. We need for variation 6 seconds ruling

ie.  $\frac{6}{240}$  of longitudinal variation of cusps

For lagna cusp  $\frac{6}{240} \times 3516 = 87.9$  or 88 secs. or 1M 28Secs.

Therefore Lagna Cusp = 159-17-56  
                                   + 0 - 1-28  
                                   = 159-19-24

For II Cusp  $\frac{6}{240} \times 3664 = 91.6$  or 92 Sec or 1M 32 Sec

II cusp = 189-11-7  
                                   + 0 - 1-32  
                                   = 189-12-39



For III cusp  $\frac{6}{240} \times 3566 = 89.15$  or 89 Sec. or 1M 29 Sec.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{III cusp} &= && 220-14-26 \\ &+ && 0-1-29 \\ &= && 220-15-55 \end{aligned}$$

For Xth cusp the longitude for latitude for 13° is the same as for lat 12°

So no separate calculation is necessary as for 13° lat.

For XIth cusp it is  $\frac{6}{240} \times 3302 = 82.55$  or 83 sec.  
or 1M 23 Sec

$$\begin{aligned} &= 100-0-5 \\ &+ 0-1-23 \\ &= 100-1-28 \end{aligned}$$

For XIIth cusp it is  $\frac{6}{240} \times 3405 = 85.125$  or 85 secs  
or 0-1M25 Secs.

$$\begin{aligned} &= 129-24-46 \\ &+ 0-1-25 \\ &= 129-26-11 \end{aligned}$$

We have calculated the cuspal longitude of Lagna, II, III, X, XI, XIIth cusps corresponding to S.T. of Birth viz 4H 36M 6S

corresponding to geocentric Lat.  $12^{\circ}$  and  $13^{\circ}$  respectively. But we need the cuspal latitudes for place of Birth corresponding to geocentric lat  $12^{\circ} 59'$  only. So we have again to interpolate between lat  $12^{\circ}$  &  $13^{\circ}$ .

	Lagna	II	III	X	XI	XII
For lat $12^{\circ}$ cuspal lon- gitudes for S.T. 4-36-6 are	159-10-37	189-15-23	220-21-29	70-37-23	99-53-14	129-13-27
For lat $13^{\circ}$ cuspal lon- gitudes for S.T. 4-36-6	159-19-24	189-12-39	220-15-55	70-37-23	100-1-28	129-26-11
Variation in cuspal lon- gitudes for $1^{\circ}$ variation of latitude	+0-8-47 or +527 Secs.	(-) 0-2-44 or (-) 164 Secs.	(-) 0-5-34 or (-) 334 Secs.	0 + 0-8-14 or 0 + 494		(-) 0-12-44 or (+) 764
+ sign for increase in longitude & (-) sign for decrease in longitude						

We require variation for 59 minutes of Latitude whereas the above variation is for 1 degree or 60 min. of latitude.

For lagna for 59 minute

it is  $\frac{59}{60} \times 527 = 516.46$  or (+) 516 seconds or 8M 36S.

So Lagna Cusp = 159-10-37  
(+) 0-8-36  
159-19-13

for II cusp  $\frac{59}{60} \times (-)164 = (-) 160.72$  or (-) 161 seconds  
or (-) 0-2M-41S



So II cusp long is 189-15-23-0-2-41  
= 189-12-42

For III cusp  $\frac{59}{60} \times (-) 334 = (-) 327.32$  or  $(-) 327$  seconds  
=  $(-) 0-5-27$

So III cusp = 220-21-29-0-5-27  
= 220-16-2

For Xth cusp variation is zero.

So for xth cusp longitude is 70-37-23 only.

For XIIth cusp variation is  $\frac{59}{60} \times (+) 494 = 484.12$   
or + 0-6-4 or 484 seconds

Longitude of XIIth cusp = 99-53-14 + 0-6-4 = 99-59-18

For XIIth cusp variation is  $\frac{59}{60} \times (-) 764 = 748.72$   
or 748 Sec or 0-12-28.

Therefore longitude of XIIth cusp is 129-13-27+0-12-28  
= 129-25-55

All the cuspal longitude derived above are Sayana longitudes only because the Tables of Houses are worked out only for Sayana longitudes.. Hence we have to obtain the

Nirayana longitudes of cusps by deducting K.P. Ayanamsa for the year of birth = 23 degrees 2 minutes.

	Lagna	II	III	IV	XI	XII
Sayana cuspal Longitudes	159-19-13	189-12-42	220-16-2	70-37-23	99-59-18	129-25-55
Deduct K.P. Ayanamsa 23°02'	23-2-0	23-2-0	23-2-0	23-2-0	23-2-0	23-2-0
Nirayana longitude of House cusps	136-17-13	166-10-42	197-14-2	47-35-23	76-57-18	106-23-55

The next step is to erect the Nirayana charts. Since the longitudes are reckoned from Aries 0°, we have to measure the longitude from 0° Aries.

The Nirayana Lagna cuspal degree is 136-17-13 from Aries (Mesha) is Dividing by 30° quotient and remainder is 16-17-13 ie. Lagna will fall in the 5th sign counted from Aries. It will fall in Leo 16° 17' 13".

Likewise calculate for other cusps.

II cusp will fall in Virgo 16-10-42.

III cusp will fall in Libra 17-14-02.

X cusp will fall in Taurus 17-35-23.

XI cusp will fall in Gemini 16-57-18

XII cusp will fall in Cancer 16-23-55.

For getting the other Six cusps viz 7th, 8th, 9th, 4th, 5th, & 6th cusp add 180° to Nirayana longitude of each of the 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 11th, & 12th cusp. or alternatively count the 7th sign from the lagna cusp. You will get 7th cusp. Here lagna cusp falls in Leo (Simha). So 7th sign counted from Leo will



fall in kumbha (Aquarius). The longitudinal degree of 7th cusp will be the same as that of Lagna. So the 7th cusp will be Kumbha  $16^{\circ} 17' 13''$ . Similarly 2nd cusp falls in Virgo 16-10-42. The 7th counted from Virgo will give the 8th cusp i.e. Pisces 16-10-42. Similarly calculate for III cusp is 7th sign from Libra is 9th Cusp in Aries (Mesha) 17-14-02 4th cusp will be obtained by counting the 7th sign from the sign where X cusp falls. X cusp falls in Taurus  $17^{\circ} 35' 23''$ . The 7th sign counted from Taurus is Scorpio & hence 4th cusp will fall in Scorpio  $17^{\circ} 35' 23''$ .

Similarly 5th & 6th cusps are obtained by counting the 7th sign from the signs where these cusps fall.

So 5th cusp will fall in Sagittarius (Dhanus) 16-57-18 & 6th cusp will fall in Capricorn (Makara) 16-23-55.

The cuspal chart will be as shown below :

VIII 16-10-42	IX 17-14-02	X 17-35-23	XI 16-57-18
VII 16-17-13	Cuspal Rasi Chart (Nirayana Cusps)		XII 16-23-55
VI 16-23-55			Lagna 16-17-13
16-57-18	IV 17-35-23	III 17-14-02	II 16-10-42

## II EXAMPLE

**Child Born on Friday, the 4th April 1969 at 6-43 AM (IST) at Calcutta.**

**Latitude  $22^{\circ}34'$  N Longitude  $88^{\circ}24'$  E.**

**Step : Conversion of geographic latitude to geocentric latitude of Calcutta.**

**For  $22^{\circ}$  geographic latitude corresponding geocentric latitude =  $21^{\circ}52'$**

**For  $23^{\circ}$  geographic latitude corresponding geocentric latitude =  $22^{\circ}52'$**

**Difference for  $1^{\circ}$  latitude =  $1^{\circ}$  (i.e  $22^{\circ}52' - 21^{\circ}52'$ )**

**For  $34'$  latitude variation =  $\frac{34 \times 60}{60} = 34'$**

**Therefore geocentric latitude of Calcutta =  $21^{\circ}52' + 34' = 22^{\circ}26'$**

**Next step is to calculate LMT at Calcutta**

**As Calcutta is east of the Standard Meridian  $82^{\circ}30'$ , the LMT has to be added to the Birth Time.**



**LMT correction =  $(88^{\circ}24' - 82^{\circ}30')$  x 4 minutes per degree**

$$= 5^{\circ}54' \times 4 = 23\text{M } 26\text{Sec}$$

**Birth in IST = 6 - 43 - 0 AM**

**Add LMT correction = 0 - 23 - 36**

**Birth Time in LMT at Calcutta =  $\overline{7} - \overline{06} - \overline{36}$   
AM of 4-4-1969**

**The Sidereal Time at the Std. Meridian ( $82^{\circ}30'$ ) at 5-30 AM on 4-4-1969 as per Ephemeris = 18-18-32**

**(KRISHMAN'S Nirayana Ephemeris 1957 to 1970 AD)**

**We have to apply the  $\frac{2}{3}$  seconds per degree correction to arrive at the S.T. at birth place (in Calcutta) at 5-30 AM LMT.**

**Difference in longitude  $88^{\circ}24' - 82^{\circ}30' = 5^{\circ}54'$  or nearly  $6^{\circ}$ .**

**So  $\frac{2}{3}$  correction for  $6^{\circ} = 6 \times \frac{2}{3} = 4$  Seconds.**

**For places east of Std Meridian  $82^{\circ}30'$ , the difference has to be deducted. Hence 4 seconds to be deducted from S.T. of 18-18-32.**

**Hence S.T. at Calcutta (LMT 5-30 AM of 4-4-69) = 18-18-28**

Birth Time LMT 7-06-36 AM of 4-4-69

Loss Ephemeris Time 5-30-00

Duration 1-36-36

Add 10 secs / hour duration for 1H 36M

For 1 Hour 10 Seconds

For 36 Minutes 6 Seconds

So accelerated duration 1-36-36

0-0-16

1-36-52

Add S.T. at 5-30 LMT

at Calcutta as

calculated above

18-18-28

S.T. at birth

19-55-20

The cusps have to be worked out first for the S.T. of 19H 55M 20S by interpolation since the Tables of Houses (Krishman) gives the longitudes of cusps for S.T. 19-52 and 19-56. Again the geocentric latitude of Calcutta is  $22^{\circ}26'$  and Tables of Houses give cuspal positions for latitudes  $22^{\circ}$  and  $23^{\circ}$  and hence we have to interpolate for  $26'$  of latitude.

First calculate for Latitude 22°

	Lagna	II	III	X	XI	XII
S.T. 19-52	35-52-1	65-56-20	91-15-3	296-0-10	323-48-16	357-31-51
S.T. 19-56	37-4-32	66-56-4	92-10-0	296-57-16	324-53-21	358-45-55
Difference for 4 minutes S.T. or 240 Secs.	<u>1-12-31</u>	<u>0-59-44</u>	<u>0-54-57</u>	<u>0-57-6</u>	<u>1-5-5</u>	<u>1-14-4</u>
Conver- ting into Secs.	4351	3584	3297	3426	3905	4444
Required S.T. is 19-55-20						
So Dif- ference is 19-55-20 (-) 19-52-0 = 3M 20S						
So far 3H 20S variation i.e. 200 Secs. cuspal variation is	$\frac{4351}{6} \times 5$	$\frac{3584}{6} \times 5$	$\frac{3297}{6} \times 5$	$\frac{3426}{6} \times 5$	$\frac{3905}{6} \times 5$	$\frac{4444}{6} \times 5$
$\frac{200}{240}$ Secs $\frac{5}{6} =$	3628 Secs.	2987 Secs.	2747 Secs.	2855 Secs.	3254 Secs.	3703 Secs.
Conver- ting into Minutes & Seconds	1-0-26	0-49-47	0-45-47	0-47-35	0-54-14	1-1-43
Adding cuspal lon- gitudes for lower S.T. 19-52	35-52-1	65-56-20	91-15-3	296-0-10	323-48-16	357-31-51
	<u>36-52-27</u>	<u>66-46-07</u>	<u>92-00-50</u>	<u>296-47-45</u>	<u>324-42-30</u>	<u>358-33-34</u>



Similarly calculate Lagna position and all cusps for latitude  $23^{\circ}$  for S.T. 19-55-20

	Lat $23^{\circ}$				
	Lagna	II	III	XI	XII
S.T. 19-52	36-12-53	66-14-53	91-24-31	323-42-1	357-30-50
S.T. 19-56	37-25-40	67-14-41	92-19-27	324-47-15	358-45-24
Variation for 4 minutes of S.T.	<u>1-12-47</u>	<u>0-59-48</u>	<u>0-54-58</u>	<u>1-5-14</u>	<u>1-14-34</u>
	or				
Converting into Secs.	4367	3588	3296	3914	4474
Variation for S.T. of 3H 20S or $\frac{200}{240}$ or $\frac{5}{6}$	$4367 \times \frac{5}{6}$	$3588 \times \frac{5}{6}$	$3296 \times \frac{5}{6}$	$3914 \times \frac{5}{6}$	$4474 \times \frac{5}{6}$
	3639	2990	2747	3262	3728
	or				
Converting into Minutes & Seconds	1-0-39	0-49-50	0-45-47	0-54-22	1-2-8
Adding for lower S.T. 19-52	36-12-32	66-14-53	91-24-31	323-42-1	357-30-50
Cuspal posi- tion for S.T. 19-55-20 for lat $23^{\circ}$	<u>37-13-32</u>	<u>67-04-43</u>	<u>92-10-18</u>	<u>324-36-23</u>	<u>358-32-58</u>

Now we have obtained the cuspal position for S.T. 19H 55M 20S for both Latitudes  $22^{\circ}$  and  $23^{\circ}$  respectively. We have to calculate for the intermediate positions of 26 minutes since geocentric latitude is  $22^{\circ}26'$ .

	Lagna	II	III	XI	XII
For latitude 22°	36-52-27	66-46-07	92-00-50	324-42-30	358-33-34
For latitude 23°	37-13-32	67-04-43	92-10-18	324-36-23	358-32-58
Difference	(+) <u>0-21-5</u>	(-) <u>0-18-36</u>	(+) <u>0-9-28</u>	(-) <u>0-6-7</u>	(-) <u>0-0-36</u>

While there is increase in longitude for lagna, IInd and IIIrd cusps, there is decrease in longitude for 11th and 12th cusps. Hence variation is plus for I, II, III cusps and minus for 11th and 12th cusps.

Converting the above into seconds

(+) 1265	(+) 1116	(+) 568	(-) 367	(-) 36
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Variation for 26 minutes to longitude  
i.e.  $\frac{26}{60}$  or  $\frac{13}{30}$

$1265 \times \frac{13}{30}$	$1116 \times \frac{13}{30}$	$568 \times \frac{13}{30}$	$367 \times \frac{13}{30}$	$36 \times \frac{13}{30}$
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(+) 548	(+) 484	(+) 246	(-) 159	(-) 16
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or

Converting above into minutes & seconds

(+) 0-9-8	(+) 0-8-4	(+) 0-4-6	(-) 0-2-39	(-) 0-0-16
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Adding cuspal position for lower latitude 22°

36-52-27	66-46-07	92-0-50	324-42-30	358-33-34
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Sayana longitudes of cusps

<u>37-01-35</u>	<u>66-54-11</u>	<u>92-4-56</u>	<u>324-39-51</u>	<u>358-33-18</u>
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for S.T.  
19-55-20 for lat 22°26' less KP Ayanamsa for year of Birth 1969

23-20-0	23-20-0	23-20-0	23-20-0	23-20-0
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Nirayana longitude

13-41-35	43-34-11	68-44-56	301-19-51	335-13-18
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For Xth cusp we have already calculated the Sayana longitude for latitude  $22^{\circ}$  corresponding to the S.T. of 19H 55M 20S. The same will be the longitude for latitude  $23'$  also. Xth cusp longitude is not affected by variation in latitude.

Sayana longitude of 10th cusp = 296 - 47 - 45

Less KP Ayanamsa for year of birth 1969 23 - 20 - 0

Nirayana longitude of cusp 273 - 27 - 45

The next step is to proceed to erect the cuspal chart.

	$0^{\circ}$	$30^{\circ}$	$60^{\circ}$	
	XII 5-13-18	Lagna 13-41-35	II 13-34-11	III 8-44-56
$330^{\circ}$	XI 1-19-51	<b>Cuspal Chart</b>		IV 3-27-45
$300^{\circ}$	X 3-27-45			V 1-19-51
$270^{\circ}$	IX 8-44-56	VIII 13-34-11	VII 13-41-35	VI 5-13-18
	$240^{\circ}$	$210^{\circ}$	$180^{\circ}$	
				$90^{\circ}$ $120^{\circ}$ $150^{\circ}$

The next step is to calculate the planetary position corresponding to the birth time (Std. Clock Time) 6-43 AM IST on 4-4-1969. Here there is no question of calculating



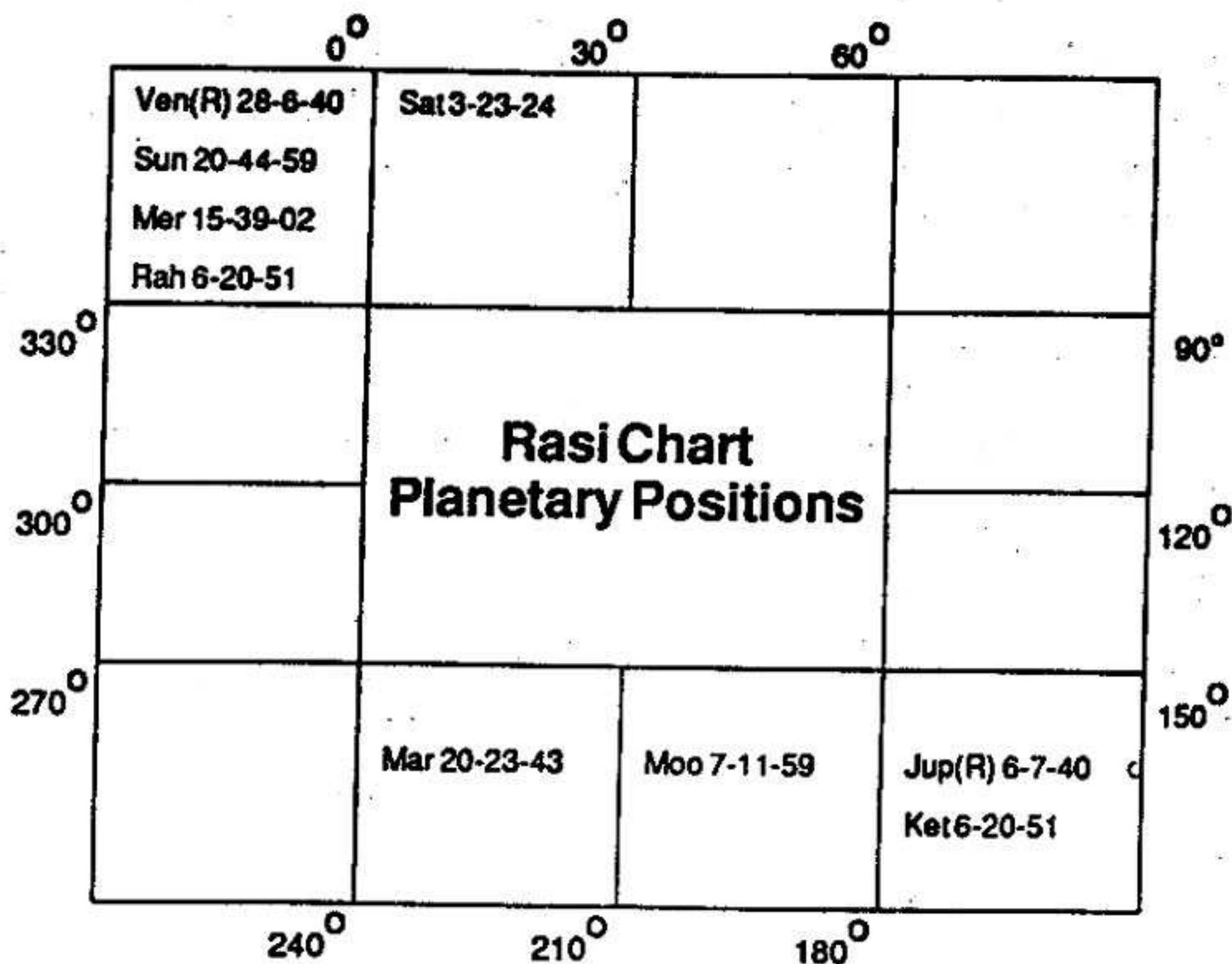
**Sidereal Time or any other Time.** Krishman's Ephemeris gives the longitude position of planets (Nirayana position) at 5-30 AM everyday. Hence we have to interpolate between the 2 calendar dates 4-4-1969 and 5-4-69. The difference in longitudes will measure the variation for 1 day or 24 hours. The birth has taken place at 6-43 AM on 4-4-69 i.e 6-43 AM - 5-30 AM = 1H 13M duration. We get the variation for 24 hours. What is the variation for 1H 13M or 73M. This has to be obtained by interpolation.

**This way :**

	Sun	Moon	Mars	Mer- cury	Jupiter (R)	Venus (R)	Saturn	Rahu
4-4-1969 (5-30AM)	350-42	186-29	230-23	345-33	156-08	358-08	3-23	336-21
5-4-1969 (5-30AM)	351-41	200-37	230-37	347-32	156-02	357-32	3-31	336-18
Difference for 24 hours	0-59	14-8	0-14	1-59	(-) 0-6	(-) 0-36	0-8	(-) 0-3
or								
1440 minutes		848M			119M			
variation for 1H 13M or 73M	$\frac{59 \times 73}{1440}$ 2.99 Mins.	$\frac{848 \times 73}{1440}$ 42.98 Mins.	$\frac{14 \times 73}{1440}$ 0.709 Mins.	$\frac{119 \times 73}{1440}$ 6.03 Mins.	$\frac{6 \times 73}{1440}$ 0.304 Mins.	$\frac{36 \times 73}{1440}$ 1.825 Mins.	$\frac{8 \times 73}{1440}$ 0.405 Mins.	$\frac{3 \times 73}{1440}$ 0.152 Mins.
Adding position on 4 $\frac{4}{69}$	(+) 0-2-59	(+) 0-42-59	(+) 0-0-43	(+) 0-6-2	(-) 0-0-20	(-) 0-1-50	(+) 0-0-24	(-) 0-0-9
Position of Planets as at 6-43 AM on 4 $\frac{4}{69}$	350-42-0	186-29-0	230-23-0	345-33-0	156-8-0	358-8-0	3-23-0	336-21-0
	<u>350-44-59</u>	<u>187-11-59</u>	<u>230-23-43</u>	<u>345-39-2</u>	<u>156-7-40</u>	<u>358-6-10</u>	<u>3-23-24</u>	<u>336-20-51</u>

There is no need to deduct KP Ayanasa here since it is Nirayana Ephemeris and KP Ayanasa has already been deducted.

Let us place the position of planets in the Rasi chart.



It is to be noted above that Jupiter, Venus are retrograde (indicated by the letter 'R') in the Ephemeris. That is their longitude decreases and hence variation is deducted. Rahu is always in **anti-clockwise motion** and so also kethu. Hence it is not necessary to indicate their position by 'R' though the variation is deducted. 'Kethus' position (longitude) is obtained by adding 180° to Rahu's longitude.

Hence Rahu's longitude = 336 - 20 - 57

Add 180 - 0 - 0

Kethu's longitude = 516 - 20 - 51

As it exceeds  $360^{\circ}$ , deduct  $360^{\circ}$  from above.

So Kethu's longitude is  $516-20-51 - 360^{\circ} = 156^{\circ}-20'-51''$  or Virgo  $6^{\circ}20'51''$ .

Once Rahu's position is calculated and placed in a sign, then Kethu can be placed in the 7th sign from the sign occupied by Rahu with the same degree minute and seconds longitude.

So combinedly the cuspal and planetary chart will be as under:

Ven(R) 28-6-40 Sun 20-44-59 Mer 15-39-02 Rah 6-20-51 XII 5-13-18	Sat 3-23-24 Lagna 13-41-35	II 13-34-11	III 8-44-54
XI 1-19-51			IV 3-27-45
X 3-27-45			V 1-19-51
IX 8-44-56	Mar 20-23-43 VIII 13-34-11	VII 13-41-35 Moo 7-11-59	VI 5-13-18 Jup(R) 6-7-40 Ket 6-20-51



**POSITION OF PLANETS**

Jupiter (R) and Kethu are in the 6th cusp (Bhava) as the longitudes is greater than 6th cusp longitude.

Moon is in 6th Bhava (cusp) as its longitude is less than 7th cusp longitude.

Mars in the 8th House as its longitude is greater than 8th cusp longitude.

Rahu, Mercury, Venus, Sun are all in 12th cusp as their longitudes are greater than 12th cusp longitude.

Saturn is deemed to be placed in 12th cusp (Bhava) only as 12th cusp Bhava extends from Pisces  $5^{\circ}13'18''$  to Aries  $13^{\circ}41'35''$  and Saturn longitude lies in this extended area but less than lagna longitude. That is how planets are required to be placed in each Bhava.

**Calculation of Dasa, Bhukthi, Anthara :**

Moon occupies Thula Rasi  $7^{\circ}11'59''$ . It can be rounded off to  $7^{\circ}12'$  refer page 54 of Astrological Tables for All by R.E. Manu.

**Swathi Star extends from  $6^{\circ}40'$  to  $20^{\circ}$  in Thula.**

y m d

+ 1 - 0 - 29

**Date of ending of Rahu Dasa**                      1976 -    7 -    15

**To Calculate the Bhukthi Running at Birth :**

Date of Ending of Rahu Dasa	1976 - 7 - 15
Less Mars Bhukthi	1 - 0 - 18
	<u>1975 - 6 - 27</u>
Less Moon Bhukthi	1 - 6 - 0
	<u>1973 - 12 - 27</u>
Less Sun Bhukthi	0 - 10 - 24
	<u>1973 - 2 - 3</u>
Less Venus Bhukthi	3 - 0 - 0
	<u>1970 - 2 - 3</u>
Less Kethu Bhukthi	1 - 0 - 18
	<u>1969 - 1 - 15</u>

Now we calculate backwards. Last Bhukthi in Rahu Dasa is Mars Bhukthi i.e the planet preceding Rahu. Then Moon, Sun, Venus etc in cyclic backward only.

We can stop with the Kethu Bhukthi since the individual is born on 4-4-1969.

So he is running Kethu Bhukthi in Rahu Dasa at the time of birth.



D - M - Y

Now Kethu Bhukthi started from 15 - 1 -1969

In Kethu Bhukthi first  
anthara is that of Kethu  
22 - 0 - 0  
7 - 2 -1969

Venus Anthara in Kethu Bhukthi  
3 - 2 - 0  
10 - 4 -1969

As birth has taken place on 4-4-1969, he was born in Venus anthara in Kethu Bhukthi.

So Venus anthara from 4-4-1969 to 10-4-69. Sun anthara from 10-4- 69 to 28-4-69 and so on.

So Rahu Dasa / Kethu Bhukthi 4-4-1969 to 3-2-1970

So Rahu Dasa / Venus Bhukthi 3-2-1970 to 3-2-1973

So Rahu Dasa / Sun Bhukthi 3-2-1973 to 27-12-1973

So Rahu Dasa / Moon Bhukthi 27-12-1973 to 27-6-1975

So Rahu Dasa / Mars Bhukthi 27-6-1975 to 15-7-1976

Then Jupiter Dasa from 15-7-1976 for 16 years i.e upto 15-7-1992 and so on.

In Jupiter Dasa, the first Bhukthi will be Jupiter only.

The total of Vimshodri Dasa is 120 years of which 16 years allotted to Jupiter.

So Jupiter Bhukthi in Jupiter Dasa will be  $\frac{16}{120} \times 16$  years

$$\frac{256}{120} = 2y \ 1m \ 18d.$$

1976 - 7 - 15

So Jupiter Dasa / Jupiter Bhukthi

2 - 1 - 18

1978 - 9 - 3

Saturn's period in Vimshodri system = 19 years

So Saturn's Bhukthi period in Jupiter Dasa of 16 years will

$$\text{be } \frac{16}{120} \times 19 = 2 \text{ years } 6 \text{ months } 12 \text{ days.}$$

So Jupiter Dasa / Saturn Bhukthi is from 3-9-1978 to 15-3-1981 ( by adding 2y-6m-12d to 1978-Sep.-3rd)

In this way calculate other Bhukthi also.

### **How to ascertain House Position for births in South Latitudes using K.P. Tables of Houses for Northern Latitudes ?**

For birth in the Southern Hemisphere, Krishmans Tables of Houses can be used. These Tables of Houses have been designed for all places with their latitudes falling between  $0^{\circ}$  and  $60^{\circ}$  North Latitude. For Southern latitudes these Tables of Houses can be used with some slight modification. The Sidereal Time between two places lying on the same longitude will be the same for a particular moment irrespective of whether they are in the South or North Latitude. But in order to make use of the Tables of Houses for North Latitudes (K.P. TOH), an adjustment is necessary and this adjustment is to add 12 Hours to the Sidereal Time of birth obtained. This adjusted S.T. is to be used to get the house positions from the Table of Houses for Northern Latitudes. This is because any point on the Southern Hemisphere is exactly  $180^{\circ}$  or 12 hours away from its diametrically opposite point on the Northern Hemisphere.

The K.P. Tables of Houses for Northern Latitudes gives the degree, minute and seconds on the cusps of Ascendant (Lagna), cusps 2, 3, 10, 11 and 12. The other six houses being just opposite, i.e. House 7 opposite Lagna, House 8 opposite 2nd etc. can be worked and hence not given in the Tables.



Signs of short ascension in the Northern Latitudes are signs of Long Ascension in the Southern Latitudes and Vice Versa. As such while the degree, minutes and seconds on the cusps of Lagna, 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 11th and 12th given in K.P. Tables of Houses for a particular latitude and Sidereal Time will be the same for the same houses Lagna, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12 for the same S.T. for the corresponding Southern Latitudes, but the signs on the cusps of the houses will be the opposite ones. 4th house is always opposite to 10th house, 5th house opposite to 11th, 6th opposite to 12th, 7th opposite to Lagna and so on.

**EXAMPLE**

Child born in Melbourne, Australia  $37^{\circ}45'$  South.

Latitude  $145^{\circ}$  East Longitude.

Sidereal Time of Birth is say 1H 3M 25S.

The above S.T. is to be adjusted so as to make reference to the Tables of Houses Possible. Hence add 12 hours to the S.T. of birth.

S.T. at birth	1-3-25
Add	12-0-0
Adjusted S.T.	<u>13-3-25</u>

Now using KP (T of H) to calculate the cuspal positions for the adjusted S.T. of 13H 3M 25S corresponding to the latitude  $37^{\circ}45'$  North first. This has to be done by the method of proportionate calculations since both S.T. and Latitude involves Minutes and Seconds.

First reduce geographic latitude  $37^{\circ}45'$  to geocentric latitude.

From Tables

For  $37^{\circ}$  geographic lat.  
corresponding geocentric latitude =  $36^{\circ}49'$

For  $45'$  it will be

$$(37^{\circ}49' - 36^{\circ}49') \times \frac{45}{60} = 0^{\circ}45'$$

Geocentric latitude =  $37^{\circ}34'$

Calculations are to be made with respect to latitude  $37^{\circ}34'$  N for S.T. 13-3-25

From KP (TOH)	Lagna	II	III	X	XI	XII
For Lat. 37°N S.T. 13-00 Vide Page 226	226-18-6	302-16-57	341-44-31	196-16-53	223-18-5	245-32-15
S.T. 13-04	267-12-2	303-23-37	342-56-38	197-21-25	224-13-52	246-23-58
Difference for 4 minutes of S.T.	<u>0-53-56</u>	<u>1-6-40</u>	<u>1-12-7</u>	<u>1-4-32</u>	<u>0-55-47</u>	<u>0-51-41</u>

or

3236 Secs.	4000 Secs.	4327 Secs.	3872 Secs.	3347 Secs.	3103 Secs.
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S.T. 13-3-25  
(-) 13-0-0  
    0-3-25

But required for  
3M 25S S.T.  
or 205 Secs.

Proportionate  
Calculations

$3236 \times \frac{205}{240}$	$4000 \times \frac{205}{240}$	$4327 \times \frac{205}{240}$	$3872 \times \frac{205}{240}$	$3347 \times \frac{205}{240}$	$3103 \times \frac{205}{240}$
<u>2738</u>					
27.38 Secs	3417 Secs.	3696 Secs.	3307 Secs.	2859 Secs.	2649 Secs.

or

Add position for  
23-00 S.T.

0-45-38	0-56-57	1-1-38	0-55-07	0-47-39	0-44-9
266-18-6	302-16-57	341-44-31	196-16-53	223-18-5	245-32-15
<u>267-03-44</u>	<u>303-13-54</u>	<u>342-46-07</u>	<u>197-12-00</u>	<u>224-05-44</u>	<u>246-16-24</u>

Similarly calculate all cuspal position, for latitude 38°5 except 10th cusp which will remain the same as for lat 37°.

For latitude 38° N

	Lagna	II	III	XI	XII
S.T 13-00	265-39-1	301-50-24	341-39-26	223-9-14	245-9-53
S.T 13-04	226-32-41	302-57-16	342-51-52	224-4-53	246-1-22
Variation for 4M of S.T	0-53-40	1-6-52	1-12-26	0-55-39	0-57-29

or



	3220	4012	4346	3339	3089
For variation of 3H 25S of S.T. i.e. $\frac{205}{240}$	$3220 \times \frac{205}{240}$	$4012 \times \frac{205}{240}$	$4346 \times \frac{205}{240}$	$3339 \times \frac{205}{240}$	$3089 \times \frac{205}{240}$
	2750 Secs.	3427 Secs.	3712 Secs.	2852 Secs.	2638 Secs.
Converting into Deg / Min / Secs	0-45-50	0-57-7	1-1-52	0-47-32	0-43-58
Add for S.T 13-00	<u>265-24-51</u>	<u>302-47-31</u>	<u>342-41-18</u>	<u>223-56-46</u>	<u>245-53-51</u>

We have calculated above the cuspal positions for the same S.T of 13H 3M 25S for latitude 37° 38° N respectively.

Now we have to calculate for the geocentric latitude of 37°34' N Proportionality:

	Cuspal Positions				
	Lagna	II	III	XI	XII
For Lat 38°	266-24-51	302-47-31	342-41-18	223-56-46	245-53-51
For Lat 37°	267-3-44	303-13-54	342-46-07	224-05-44	246-16-24
Variation for 1° latitude or 60M	<u>(-) 0-38-53</u>	<u>(-) 0-26-23</u>	<u>(-) 0-4-49</u>	<u>(-) 0-8-58</u>	<u>(-) 0-22-33</u>
	Minus sign is used as the cuspal degrees have decreased with increased latitude.				

We need calculation by proportion 34'.

Therefore proportionate position for 34 Minutes	$\frac{34}{60} \times (-) 0-38-53$	$\frac{34}{60} \times (-) 0-26-23$	$\frac{34}{60} \times (-) 0-4-49$	$\frac{34}{60} \times (-) 0-8-58$	$\frac{34}{60} \times (-) 0-22-33$
	$\frac{34}{60} \times (-) 2333$	$\frac{34}{60} \times (-) 1583$	$\frac{34}{60} \times (-) 289$	$\frac{34}{60} \times (-) 538$	$\frac{34}{60} \times (-) 1353$
	(-) 1322	(-) 897	(-) 164	(-) 305	(-) 767

Converting into Minutes	(-)0-22-2	(-)0-14-57	(-)0-2-44	(-)0-5-5	(-)0-12-47
Add position for 37° Lat	267-3-44	303-13-54 c	342-46-07	224-5-44	246-16-24
Sayana position of cusps for Lat 37°34' N for S.T. 13-3-25	<u>266-41-42</u>	<u>302-58-57</u>	<u>342-43-23</u>	<u>224-0-39</u>	<u>246-3-37</u>
Deduct Ayanamsa for year of birth say 1969	23-19-0	23-19-0	23-19-0	23-19-0	23-19-0 c
Nirayana longitude of cusps	<u>243-22-42</u>	<u>279-39-57</u>	<u>319-24-23</u>	<u>200-41-39</u>	<u>222-44-37</u>

For 10th cusp Sayana Position **197-12-0**

Deduct Ayanamsa **23-19-0**

Nirayana Cuspal Position **173-53-0**

Let us tabulate as under

Cusps of houses for 37°34' N at 13H 3M 25S of S.T.	X	XI	XII	Lagna	II	III
Cusps of the Houses for 37°34' S at 1H 3M 25S of S.T.	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Longitude Nirayana	173-53-0	200-41-39	222-44-37	243-22-42	279-39-57	319-24-23

Placed in a cuspal chart, this way as under :

X 23-53	XI 20-41-39	XII 12-44-37	Lagna 3-22-42
IX 19-24-23	Cuspal Chart for Nirayana Cusps Lat 37°34' S for S.T 1H 3M 25S		II 9-39-57
VIII 9-39-57			III 19-24-23
VII 3-22-42	VI 12-44-37	V 20-41-39	IV 23-53

It can be seen from the above that the Xth cusp longitude calculated for the adjusted S.T of 13-3-25 has become the IVth cusp longitude (same degree m), XIth to Vth and so on.

As regards planetary position they will have to be calculated as for foreign birth and their position is not affected by latitude whether North or South. That is to say North or South Latitude will make no change and will have to be calculated with respect to actual birth time and date of birth.



## How to calculate the cusps for a horary number for a place situated in the South Latitude?

Suppose the horary number is given in Sydney (Australia) geographic latitude  $33^{\circ}52'$  South, longitude  $151^{\circ}12'E$ . Horary No.46 First geographic latitude is to be converted into geocentric latitude.

For  $33^{\circ}$  geographic latitude the corresponding geocentric latitude is  $32^{\circ}49'$  for  $52'$  of geographic latitude corresponding geocentric lat is  $(33^{\circ}49' - 32^{\circ}49') \times \frac{52}{60}$  or  $0^{\circ}52'$

geocentric latitude of Sydney is  $33^{\circ}41' S$ .

Now from Manu's Astrological Table, H.No.46 falls in Mithuna gemini  $5^{\circ}33'20''$ .

That is Nirayana degree is  $65^{\circ}33'20''$

Add K.P Ayanamsa  $23^{\circ}41'00''$   
for year 1994

Sayana Ascendant rising  $89^{\circ}14'20''$

We have to calculate the corresponding Sidereal Time in the Southern latitude. But we have no Southern Tables of houses. So the calculations are made using K.P.T.O.H (applicable to Northern Latitude) with modification.

The Ascendant rising is in the Southern hemisphere and the corresponding opposite point in the Northern hemisphere (or North latitude Table) is separated by 12 hours or  $180^{\circ}$  (ie  $12 \times 15$ ). So adding up  $180^{\circ}$  to  $89^{\circ} 14' 20''$  we get  $269^{\circ} 14' 20''$ . First we have to calculate the S.T corresponding to this Ascendant with reference to K.P.T.O.H. (Northern Latitude) since the place falls in latitude  $33^{\circ} 41'$ , we have to calculate by proportionate calculations.

For latitude 33 from page 202 of K.P.T.O.H it can be seen that the Ascendant  $269^{\circ} 14' 20''$  lies between  $268^{\circ} 45' 18''$  corresponding to S.T 13-00 and  $269^{\circ} 40' 7''$  corresponding to S.T 13-04. So the required S.T must be obviously between these two values. 13-04 and 13-08.

	Lagna	II	III	X	XI	XII
S.T. 13-00	268-45-8	303-53-50	342-3-1	196-16-53	223-51-24	246-56-53
S.T. 13-04	269-40-07	304-59-44	343-13-59	197-21-25	224-47-45	247-49-18
Difference for 4 minutes	0-54-49	1-5-54	1-10-58	1-4-32	0-56-21	0-52-25

or

240 seconds	3289 secs	3954 secs	4258 secs	3872 secs	3381 secs	3145 secs
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But we need to calculate for  
ascendant rising ie

269-14-20

Ascendant rising corresponding to  
lower S.T 13 00

268-45-18

0 -29 - 2

or 1742 seconds.



Variation for 4m or 240 seconds for lagna cusp = 0-54-49 or 3289 seconds

For 3289 seconds variation is 240.

For 1742 seconds variation is  $240 \times 1742 = 127$  seconds nearly or 2M 7 seconds.

So the required S.T corresponding to Ascendant 269-14-20 is 13-00 + 0-2M-7S or S.T 13-2-7

For IInd and other cusps the proportionate calculation will be  $\frac{2M7S}{4M}$  or  $\frac{127}{240}$

For IInd cusp  $\frac{127}{240} \times 3954 = 2092$  seconds or 0-34-52

So IInd cusp longitude for S.T 13-2-7 is  
 $303-53-50 + 0-34-52 = 304-28-42$

For IInd cusp  $\frac{4258 \times 127}{240} = 2253$  or 0-37-33

IIInd cusp longitude is  $342-3-1 + 0-37-33 = 342-40-34$

Xth cusp  $\frac{127 \times 3872}{240} = 2048.93$  or 2049 or 0-34-9



$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{Xth cusp longitude} & = & 196-16-53 \\ & + & 0-30-9 \\ & & \hline & & 196-51-02 \end{array}$$

$$\text{XIth cusp } \frac{127 \times 3381}{240} = 1789 \text{ or } 0-29-49$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{XI cusp longitude} & = & 223-51-24 \\ & + & 0-29-49 \\ & & \hline & & 224-21-13 \end{array}$$

XIIth cusp

$$\frac{127}{240} \times 345 = 1664 \text{ or } 0-27-44$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{XIIth cusp longitude} & = & 246-56-53 \\ & & \hline & & 247-24-37 \end{array}$$

Similarly work out the proportionate S.T for latitude  $34^{\circ}$

	Lagna	II	III	XI	XII	X <sup>th</sup> Cusp
S.T 13-04	269-4-24	304-36-59	343-9-52	224-39-34	247-28-38	197-21-25
S.T 13-08	269-59-17	305-43-32	344-21-17	225-35-41	248-20-55	198-25-51
Difference for 4M	0-54-53	1-6-33	1-11-25	0-56-7	0-52-17	1-4-26
	or					
	3293 Secs.	3993 Secs.	4285 Secs.	3367 Secs.	3137 Secs.	3866 Secs.

But we need to calculate  
for Ascendant rising

$$269 - 14 - 20$$

Less lower longitude  
for Ascendant

$$269 - 4 - 29$$

Variation

$$\begin{array}{r} \overline{\overline{0}} - \overline{\overline{9}} - \overline{\overline{56}} \\ \text{or } 596 \end{array}$$

If variation is 3293 seconds S.T variation is 4M or 240 seconds.

If variation is 596 seconds S.T variation is 4M or 240 seconds.

$$\frac{596}{3293} \times 240 = 43 \text{ seconds.}$$

So required S.T is  $13-04 + 0-0-43 = 13-4-43 \text{ seconds.}$

So lagna cusp = 269-14-20

So for other cusps the variation has to be multiplied by the proportionate factor  $\frac{43}{240}$ .

$$\text{IInd cusp } \frac{43}{240} \times 3993 = 715 \text{ or } 0-11-55$$

Longitude of IInd cusp

304 - 36 - 59

+ 0 - 11 - 55

304 - 48 - 54

IIIrd cusp  $\frac{43}{240} \times 4285 = 767$  or

0 - 12 - 47

343 - 9 - 52

343 - 22 - 39

XIth cusp  $\frac{43}{240} \times 3367 = 603$  or

0 - 10 - 03

+ 224 - 39 - 34

XIth cusp longitude

224 - 49 - 37

XIIth  $\frac{43}{240} \times 3137 = 562$  or

0 - 9 - 22

+ 247 - 28 - 38

XIIth cusp

247 - 38 - 00

Xth cusp  $\frac{43}{240} \times 3866 = 693$  or

0 - 11 - 33

197 - 21 - 25

Xth cusp

= 197 - 32 - 58

Now we have calculated the cuspal position pertaining to Lat



33° and 34'N. But we need to calculate for lat 33°41' ie proportionate to 41 minutes lat. for rising Lagna 269-14-20.

	Lagna	II	III	X	XI	XII
Lat 33° S.T 13-2-7	269-14-20	304-28-42	342-40-34	196-51-02	224-21-13	247-24-37
Lat 34° S.T 13-4-43	<u>269-14-20</u>	<u>304-48-54</u>	<u>343-22-39</u>	<u>197-32-58</u>	<u>224-49-37</u>	<u>247-38-0</u>
For 1° variation or 60M	0-2-36	0-20-12	0-92-5	0-41-56	0-28-24	0-13-23
or						
	156 Secs.	1212 Secs.	2525 Secs.	2516 Secs.	1704 Secs.	803 Secs.
For 41 minutes the variation is	$\frac{41}{60} \times 156$	$\frac{41}{60} \times 1212$	$\frac{41}{60} \times 2525$	$\frac{41}{60} \times 2516$	$\frac{41}{60} \times 1704$	$\frac{41}{60} \times 803$
	107	828	1722	1719	1164	549
or						
	0-1-47	0-13-48	0-28-42	0-28-39	0-19-24	0-9-9
Add cuspal position for Lat 33°	13-2-7	304-28-42	342-40-34	196-51-02	224-21-13	247-24-37
S.T 13-3-54	<u>13-3-54</u>	<u>304-42-30</u>	<u>343-09-16</u>	<u>197-19-41</u>	<u>224-40-37</u>	<u>247-33-46</u>

Therefore when Sayana Ascendant 269-14-20 rises in the East at latitude 33°41'N the corresponding S.T is 13H 3M 54S and the position of the cusps are as below: This position is with reference to North Tables of houses. The corresponding position of cusps in the South will be as tabulated below:

For Lat 33°41' N for S.T 13H 3M 54S	Lagna	II	III	X	XI	XII
For Lat 33°41' S for S.T 1H 3M 54S	VII	VIII	IX	IV	V	VI
Longitude of cusps (Sayana)	269-14-20	304-42-30	343-9-16	197-19-41	224-40-37	247-33-46

From the above we have to deduct the KP Ayanamsa of  $23^{\circ}41'$  for the year 1994 presuming that judgment is made in that year.

VII	VIII	IX	IV	V	VI
269-14-20	304-42-30	343-9-16	197-19-41	224-40-37	247-33-46
(-) 23-41-0	(-) 23-41-0	(-) 23-41-0	(-) 23-41-0	(-) 23-41-0	(-) 23-41-0
245-33-20	281-1-30	319-28-16	173-38-41	200-59-37	223-52-46

The Nirayana Cuspal Chart for the Horary No. 46 for Sydney (S. Lat)

X 23-38-41	XI 20-59-37	XII 13-52-46	Lagna 5-33-20
IX 19-28-16	Nirayana Cuspal Chart		II 11-1-30
VIII 11-1-30			III 19-28-16
VII 5-33-20	VI 13-52-46	V 20-59-37	IV 23-38-41



**The time to be taken for Horary Chart :** Whether one has the horoscope or not, whenever there is an immediate problem, one would like to know or confirm by horary astrology also. So, one may visit the Astrologer's place and the astrologer may also start attending to one's problem, or one may send it by post or send a messenger to consult or ask by phone. Now, the doubt arises whether one has to take the time when a person begins to write a letter to the astrologer; or when he posts it in his locality; or when the astrologer receives it from the postman; or when the astrologer begins to judge. We must take only the time of judgment. The time at which the urge of a expectant mother needing a midwife's assistance. Posting the letter is similar to getting a conveyance to go to the nursing home. Postman delivering the letter is similar to the expectant mother getting admitted into the labour ward. But the moment when the astrologer sits for judgment is similar to the moment the body of the child has got separated from that of the mother. If one were to erect a horoscope for the moment when the urge was in the mind of the consultant, it will show whether the astrologer would answer at all or not; whether the astrologer would take long time to give the reply; and also whether the letter was mis-carried or delivered properly to the astrologer. For the time when the postman delivers the letter the letter if the horoscope is cast, it will show when the astrologer will take it for judgment. But if one takes the time when the astrologer erects a horoscope for the moment of the judgment, then the planets will be occupying such a position which gives a clear picture to the astrologer. The truth will dawn in his mind. Therefore, the time of judgment alone must



be taken to give the results for the query put by the consultant and the number which he had written should remain the same.

Accordingly, for the past 18 years, work had been done and uniformly everywhere the results had come very true. The results had proved to be marvellous and very helpful to the customer. Therefore, readers must take only the time of judgment whatever may be the time of query by the consultant.

**Take Standard time :** Every nation has got its own standard time, and for the erection of the horoscope, one need not convert the time of judgment, noted in standard time to local meantime and then refer to Sidereal time and so on. Because, Horary Astrology, according to Krishnamurti Padhdhati, depends on the number given by the consultant and every number refers to a particular sign, star and sub as the Ascendant. One has to take only the commencing position of the sub, as Ascendant. Therefore, there is no necessity to convert the standard time to local meantime and then by noting down the sidereal time, to arrive at the sidereal time at the moment of judgment. Because, we are not erecting a map with the 12 cusps for the moment of judgment. It is the number which we take and each number has got a definite position in the Nirayana Zodiac. Having this as Ascendant, one is to calculate the other 11 cusps for the latitude of the place of judgment.

Table showing the number, the sign-lord, the star-lord, the sub-lord the commencing and ending position of each sub.

# TABLE FOR READY REFERENCE TO FOLLOW KRISHNAMURTI PADHDHATI

(D stands for degrees, M for minutes and S for seconds)

**Aries - Mesha 00° to 30°**

No.	Sign lord	Star lord	Sub lord	From D.M.S.	To D.M.S.
1	Mars	Kethu	Kethu	0.00.00	0.46.40
2	"	"	Venus	0.46.40	3.00.00
3	"	"	Sun	3.00.00	3.40.00
4	"	"	Moon	3.40.00	4.46.40
5	"	"	Mars	4.46.40	5.33.20
6	"	"	Rahu	5.33.20	7.33.20
7	"	"	Jupiter	7.33.20	9.20.00
8	"	"	Saturn	9.20.00	11.26.40
9	"	"	Mercury	11.26.40	13.20.00
10	"	VEN	Venus	13.20.00	15.33.20
11	"	"	Sun	15.33.20	16.13.20
12	"	"	Moon	16.13.20	17.20.00
13	"	"	Mars	17.20.00	18. 6.40
14	"	"	Rahu	18. 6.40	20. 6. 40
15	"	"	Jupiter	20. 6.40	21.53.20
16	"	"	Saturn	21.53.20	24.00.00
17	"	"	Mercury	24.00.00	25.53.20
18	"	"	Kethu	25.53.20	26.40.00
19	"	Sun	Sun	26.40.00	27.20.00



20	•	•	Moon	27.20.00	28.26.40
21	•	•	Mars	28.26.40	29.13.20
22	•	•	Rahu	29.13.20	30.00.00

**Taurus - Rishaba 30° - 60°**

No.	Sign lord	Star lord	Sub lord	From D.M.S.	To D.M.S.
23	Venus	Sun	Rahu	0.00.00	1.13.20
24	•	•	Jupiter	1.13.20	3.00.00
25	•	•	Saturn	3.00.00	5. 6.40
26	•	•	Mercury	5. 6.40	7.00.00
27	•	•	Kethu	7.00.00	7.46.40
28	•	•	Venus	7.46.40	10.00.00
29	•	Moon	Moon	10.00.00	11. 6.40
30	•	•	Mars	11. 6.40	11.53.20
31	•	•	Rahu	11.53.20	13.53.20
32	•	•	Jupiter	13.53.20	15.40.00
33	•	•	Saturn	15.40.00	17.46.40
34	•	•	Mercury	17.46.40	19.40.00
35	•	•	Kethu	19.40.00	20.26.40
36	•	•	Venus	20.26.40	22.40.00
37	•	•	Sun	22.40.00	23.20.00
38	•	Mars	Mars	23.20.00	24. 6.40
39	•	•	Rahu	24. 6.40	26. 6.40
40	•	•	Jupiter	26. 6.40	27.53.20
41	•	•	Saturn	27.53.20	30.00.00



**Gemini - Mithuna 60° - 90°**

No.	Sign lord	Star lord	Sub lord	From D.M.S.	To D.M.S.
42	Mercury	Mars	Mercury	0.00.00	1.53.20
43	"	"	Kethu	1.53.20	2.40.00
44	"	"	Venus	2.40.00	4.53.20
45	"	"	Sun	4.53.20	5.33.20
46	"	"	Moon	5.33.20	6.40.00
47	"	Rahu	Rahu	6.40.00	8.40.00
48	"	"	Jupiter	8.40.00	10.26.40
49	"	"	Saturn	10.26.40	12.33.20
50	"	"	Mercury	12.33.20	14.26.40
51	"	"	Kethu	14.26.40	15.13.20
52	"	"	Venus	15.13.20	17.26.40
53	"	"	Sun	17.26.40	18. 6.40
54	"	"	Moon	18. 6.40	19.13.20
55	"	"	Mars	19.13.20	20.00.00
56	"	Jupiter	Jupiter	20.00.00	21.46.40
57	"	"	Saturn	21.46.40	23.53.20
58	"	"	Mercury	23.53.20	25.46.40
59	"	"	Kethu	25.46.40	26.33.20
60	"	"	Venus	26.33.20	28.46.40
61	"	"	Sun	28.46.40	29.26.40
62	"	"	Moon	29.26.40	30.00.00

**Cancer - Kataka 90° - 120°**

No.	Sign lord	Star lord	Sub lord	From D.M.S.	To D.M.S.
63	Moon	Jupiter	Moon	0.00.00	0.33.20
64	"	"	Mars	0.33.20	1.20.00
65	"	"	Rahu	1.20.00	3.20.00
66	"	Saturn	Saturn	3.20.00	5.26.40
67	"	"	Mercury	5.26.40	7.20.00
68	"	"	Kethu	7.20.00	8.06.40
69	"	"	Venus	8.06.40	10.20.00
70	"	"	Sun	10.20.00	11.00.00
71	"	"	Moon	11.00.00	12. 6.40
72	"	"	Mars	12. 6.40	12.53.20
73	"	"	Rahu	12.53.20	14.53.20
74	"	"	Jupiter	14.53.20	16.40.00
75	Moon	Mercury	Mercury	16.40.00	18.33.20
76	"	"	Kethu	18.33.20	19.20.00
77	"	"	Venus	19.20.00	21.33.20
78	"	"	Sun	21.33.20	22.13.20
79	"	"	Moon	22.13.20	23.20.00
80	"	"	Mars	23.20.00	24. 6.40
81	"	"	Rahu	24. 6.40	26. 6.40
82	"	"	Jupiter	26. 6.20	27.53.20
83	"	"	Saturn	27.53.20	30 00.00



**Leo - Simha 120° - 150°**

No.	Sign lord	Star lord	Sub lord	From D.M.S.	To D.M.S.
84	Sun	Kethu	Kethu	0.00.00	0.46.40
85	"	"	Venus	0.46.40	3.00.00
86	"	"	Sun	3.00.00	3.40.00
87	"	"	Moon	3.40.00	4.46.40
88	"	"	Mars	4.46.40	5.33.20
89	"	"	Rahu	5.33.20	7.33.20
90	"	"	Jupiter	7.33.20	9.20.00
91	"	"	Saturn	9.20.00	11.26.40
92	"	"	Mercury	11.26.40	13.20.00
93	"	Venus	Venus	13.20.00	15.33.20
94	"	"	Moon	15.33.20	16.13.20
95	"	"	Moon	16.13.20	17.20.00
96	"	"	Mars	17.20.00	18. 6.40
97	"	"	Rahu	18. 6.40	20. 6.40
98	"	"	Jupiter	20. 6.40	21.53.20
99	"	"	Saturn	21.53.20	24.00.00
100	"	"	Mercury	24.00.00	25.53.20
101	"	"	Kethu	25.53.20	26.40.00
102	"	Sun	Sun	26.40.00	27.20.00
103	"	"	Moon	27.20.00	28.26.40
104	"	"	Mars	28.26.40	29.13.20
105	"	"	Rahu	29.13.20	30.00.00



<b>Virgo - Kanni 150° - 180°</b>
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No.	Sign lord	Star lord	Sub lord	From D.M.S.	To D.M.S.
106	Mercury	Sun	Rahu	0.00.00	1.13.20
107	"	"	Jupiter	1.13.20	3.00.00
108	"	"	Saturn	3.00.00	5. 6.40
109	"	"	Mercury	5. 6.40	7.00.00
110	"	"	Kethu	7.00.00	7.46.40
111	"	"	Venus	7.46.40	10.00.00
112	"	Moon	Moon	10.00.00	11. 6.40
113	"	"	Mars	11. 6.40	11.53.20
114	"	"	Rahu	11.53.20	13.53.20
115	"	"	Jupiter	13.53.20	15.40.00
116	"	"	Saturn	15.40.00	17.46.40
117	"	"	Mercury	17.46.40	19.40.00
118	"	"	Kethu	19.40.00	20.26.40
119	"	"	Venus	20.26.40	22.40.00
120	"	"	Sun	22.40.00	23.20.00
121	"	Mars	Mars	23.20.00	24. 6.40
122	"	"	Rahu	24. 6.40	26. 6.40
123	"	"	Jupiter	26. 6.40	27.53.20
124	"	"	Saturn	27.53.20	30.00.00

**Libra - Thulam 180° - 210°**

No.	Sign lord	Star lord	Sub lord	From D.M.S.	To D.M.S.
125	Venus	Mars	Mercury	0.00.00	1.53.20
126	"	"	Kethu	1.53.20	2.40.00
127	"	"	Venus	2.40.00	4.53.20
128	"	"	Sun	4.53.20	5.53.20
129	"	"	Moon	5.53.20	6.40.00
130	"	Rahu	Rahu	6.40.00	8.40.00
131	"	"	Jupiter	8.40.00	10.26.40
132	"	"	Saturn	10.26.40	12.33.20
133	"	"	Mercury	12.33.20	14.26.40
134	"	"	Kethu	14.26.40	15.13.20
135	"	"	Venus	15.13.20	17.26.40
136	"	"	Sun	17.26.40	18. 6.40
137	"	"	Moon	18. 6.40	19.13.20
138	Venus	Rahu	Mars	19.13.20	20.00.00
139	"	Jupiter	Jupiter	20.00.00	21.40.00
140	"	"	Saturn	21.46.40	23.53.20
141	"	"	Mercury	23.53.20	25.46.40
142	"	"	Kethu	25.46.40	26.33.20
143	"	"	Venus	26.33.20	28.46.40
144	"	"	Sun	28.46.40	29.26.40
145	"	"	Moon	29.26.40	30.00.00



**Scorpio - Vrischikam 210° - 240°**

No.	Sign lord	Star lord	Sub lord	From D.M.S.	To D.M.S.
146	Mars	Jupiter	Moon	0.00.00	0.33.20
147	"	"	Mars	0.33.20	1.20.00
148	"	"	Rahu	1.20.00	3.20.00
149	"	Saturn	Saturn	3.20.00	5.26.40
150	"	"	Mercury	5.26.40	7.20.00
151	"	"	Kethu	7.20.00	8. 6.40
152	"	"	Venus	8. 6.40	10.20.00
153	"	"	Sun	10.20.00	11.00.00
154	"	"	Moon	11.00.00	12. 6.40
155	"	"	Mars	12. 6.40	12.53.20
156	"	"	Rahu	12.53.20	14.53.20
157	"	"	Jupiter	14.53.20	16.40.00
158	"	Mercury	Mercury	16.40.00	18.33.20
159	"	"	Kethu	18.33.20	19.20.00
160	"	"	Venus	19.20.00	21.33.20
161	"	"	Sun	21.33.20	22.13.20
162	"	"	Moon	22.13.20	23.20.00
163	"	"	Mars	23.20.00	24. 6.40
164	"	"	Rahu	24. 6.40	26. 6.40
165	"	"	Jupiter	26. 6.40	27.53.20
166	"	"	Saturn	27.53.20	30.00.00



**Sagittarius - Dhanus 240° - 270°**

No.	Sign lord	Star lord	Sub lord	From D.M.S.	To D.M.S.
167	Jupiter	Kethu	Kethu	0.00.00	0.46.40
168	"	"	Venus	0.46.40	3.00.00
169	"	"	Sun	3.00.00	3.40.00
170	Jupiter	Kethu	Moon	3.40.00	4.46.40
171	"	"	Mars	4.46.40	5.33.20
172	"	"	Rahu	5.33.20	7.33.20
173	"	"	Jupiter	7.33.20	9.20.00
174	"	"	Saturn	9.20.00	11.26.40
175	"	"	Mercury	11.26.40	13.20.00
176	"	Venus	Venus	13.20.00	15.33.20
177	"	"	Sun	15.33.20	16.13.20
178	"	"	Moon	16.13.20	17.20.00
179	"	"	Mars	17.20.00	18. 6.40
180	"	"	Rahu	18. 6.40	20. 6.40
181	"	"	Jupiter	20. 6.40	21.53.20
182	"	"	Saturn	21.53.20	24.00.00
183	"	"	Mercury	24.00.00	25.53.20
184	"	"	Kethu	25.53.20	26.40.00
185	"	Sun	Sun	26.40.00	27.20.00
186	"	"	Moon	27.20.00	28.26.40
187	"	"	Mars	28.26.40	29.13.20
188	"	"	Rahu	29.13.20	30.00.00

**Capricorn - Makaram 270° - 300°**

No.	Sign lord	Star lord	Sub lord	From D.M.S.	To D.M.S.
189	Saturn	Sun	Rahu	0.00.00	1.13.20
190	•	•	Jupiter	1.13.20	3.00.00
191	•	•	Saturn	3.00.00	5. 6.40
192	•	•	Mercury	5. 6.40	7.00.00
193	•	•	Kethu	7.00.00	7.46.40
194	•	•	Venus	7.46.40	10.00.00
195	•	Moon	Moon	10.00.00	11. 6.40
196	•	•	Mars	11. 6.00	11.53.20
197	•	•	Rahu	11.53.20	13.53.20
198	•	•	Jupiter	13.53.20	15.40.00
199	•	•	Saturn	15.40.00	17.46.40
200	•	•	Mercury	17.46.40	19.40.00
201	•	•	Kethu	19.40.00	20.26.40
202	•	•	Venus	20.26.40	22.40.00
203	•	•	Sun	22.40.00	23.20.00
204	Satur	Mars	Mars	23.20.00	24. 6.40
205	•	•	Rahu	24. 6.40	26. 6.40
206	•	•	Jupiter	26. 6.40	27.53.20
207	•	•	Saturn	27.53.20	30.00.00



**Aquarius - Kumbam 300° -330°**

No.	Sign lord	Star lord	Sub lord	From D.M.S.	To D.M.S.
208	Saturn	Mars	Mercury	0.00.00	1.53.20
209	"	"	Kethu	1.53.20	2.40.00
210	"	"	Venus	2.40.00	4.53.20
211	"	"	Sun	4.53.20	5.33.20
212	"	"	Moon	5.33.20	6.40.00
213	"	Rahu	Rahu	6.40.00	8.40.00
214	"	"	Jupiter	8.40.00	10.26.40
215	"	"	Saturn	10.26.40	12.33.20
216	"	"	Mercury	12.33.20	14.26.40
217	"	"	Kethu	14.26.40	15.13.20
218	"	"	Venus	15.13.20	15.26.40
219	"	"	Sun	17.26.40	18. 6.40
220	"	"	Moon	18. 6.40	19.13.20
221	"	"	Mars	19.13.20	20.00.00
222	"	Jupiter	Jupiter	20.00.00	21.46.40
223	"	"	Saturn	21.46.40	23.53.20
224	"	"	Mercury	23.53.20	25.46.40
225	"	"	Kethu	25.46.40	26.33.20
226	"	"	Venus	26.33.20	28.46.40
227	"	"	Sun	28.46.40	29.26.40
228	"	"	Moon	29.26.40	30.00.00



**Pisces - Meenam 330° - 360°**

No.	Sign lord	Star lord	Sub lord	From D.M.S.	To D.M.S.
229	Jupiter	Jupiter	Moon	0.00.00	0.33.20
230	"	"	Mars	0.33.20	1.20.00
231	"	"	Rahu	1.20.00	3.20.00
232	"	"	Saturn	3.20.00	5.26.40
233	"	"	Mercury	5.26.40	7.20.00
234	"	"	Kethu	7.20.00	8. 6.40
235	Jupiter	Saturn	Venus	8. 6.40	10.20.00
236	"	"	Sun	10.20.00	11.00.00
237	"	"	Moon	11.00.00	12. 6.40
238	"	"	Mars	12. 6.40	12.53.20
239	"	"	Rahu	12.53.20	14.53.20
240	"	"	Jupiter	14.53.20	16.40.00
241	"	Mercury	Mercury	16.40.00	18.33.20
242	"	"	Kethu	18.33.20	19.20.00
243	"	"	Venus	19.20.00	21.33.20
244	"	"	Sun	21.33.20	22.13.20
245	"	"	Moon	22.13.20	23.20.00
246	"	"	Mars	23.20.00	24. 6.40
247	"	"	Rahu	24. 6.40	26. 6.40
248	"	"	Jupiter	26. 6.40	27.53.20
249	"	"	Saturn	27.53.20	30.00.00

**CALCULATION**

Suppose a consultant gives a number, 46 within 1 and 249 referring to the Table of Krishnamurti Padhdhati, one can find, that number 46 refers to Mercury sign, Rahu star, Moon sub, which commences at  $05^{\circ}33'20''$  in Gemini-Mithuna.

Since Krishnamurti Padhdhati is the advanced stellar astrology, the zodiac is NIRAYANA ONE. But for finding out the position of the cusps of the houses, we refer to KP. KRISHMAN'S Tables of Houses which is in Sayana system. Therefore, it is necessary to add the KP Ayanamsa of that date of judgment to the position of the Ascendant, arrived at for the number given by the consultant.





## FINDING K P SIGNIFICATORS

After erecting the natal or horary horoscope, the next important task of an astrologer is to study the horoscope and evaluate the significators for the matter under query. According to K.P the cusps (or Houses) signify Various matters and the strength of cusps should be assessed properly. So also all the nine planets signify Various events or matters. Not all planets will be signifying the same. A planet may signify or promote matters of one or more houses. Thus when a planet signify or improve the favourable matters of a particular house that planet is called the significator of that house.

According to K.P, owners or occupants of a house do not offer the result by ownership or occupation, but they offer the results of the *lord of the constellation as signified by occupation or ownership* of the constellation lord (Star lord)

Suppose for example, the planet Mars is in 8th House for a pisces born Ascendant. Here Mars is owner of 2nd (Aries) and 9th (Scorpio) and occupies Libra where 8th cusp falls. Suppose Mars is in the Star of Jupiter (lord of 1 and 10) for pisces born and Jupiter is in 2nd House (Aries) Here though Mars is owner of 2 and 9 and is placed in 8th house Mars himself will not be giving 2nd and 9th and 8th house results. On the other hand Mars being placed in the constellations of Jupiter will offer the results of 2nd House (because Mars constellation lord Jupiter occupies the 2nd house. Again Mars will give the result of lagna and 10th House as Jupiter is lord of Lagna and 10th House. In other words Mars the *tenant planet* in Jupiter star will act as agent of Jupiter for 2nd, Lagna and 10th House results. Here Mars though occupying 8th House, will not signify 8th House matters. So here Mars in Jupiter constellation or Star (Punarposum or Visakam or Purathadhi) will be a significator for houses (1,10,2) and not for the houses 2,8,9 to which Mars is lord and occupant. If Mars signifies the matter of houses, 1,10,2 by virtue of being placed in Jupiter Star, then which planet will offer the results of Mars for house matters of 2,8,9? It will be that planet or planets tenantry one of the three stars of Mars (Mrigasera, Chitrai and Avittam) Suppose there are none in the stars of Mars mentioned above. Then Mars itself will offer the results of houses 2,8,9 in addition to house results of 1,2,10. In this State (ie no planet tenantry Mars Stars), Mars is said to acquire "*Positional Strength*" for the house occupied by it ie 8th House and also houses 2 and 9



owned by it provided houses 2 and 9 are untenanted. Again when the houses owned by a planet are occupied by other planets, the owner planet becomes a very weak significator for the house owned and the occupant planet becomes stronger than the owner. *The Occupant is always stronger than the owner and occupation is always stronger than ownership.*

In Krishnamurthi Paddhati, that planet which is placed in any one of the three stars of the occupant *is the strongest significator* known as first-rate significator. Suppose no planet tenants any one of the three stars of the occupant of a house. Then the occupant himself becomes the strongest significator for the house occupied but this is next in strength only to first rate significator. Mars for example, in the above cited case suppose there is no occupant at all in a house which is vacant. Then the planet in the star of the lord of the house will be significator for the vacant house. Suppose there is no planet at all in the stars of the Lord of the House, then the lord of the house himself will become the significator provided the houses owned by him are not occupied by any other planet. This is how significators are fixed and decided in Krishnamurthi Paddhati.

For the same matter, there may be many significator (planet) and the same planet may be signifying several matters. So before proceeding to commence judgment of a horoscope, we must draw up a significator Table, based upon the above considerations.



Again in K.P., the sub lord exclusively (ie the planet occupying the sub constellation decides the success or failure of a matter. *If the sub-lord of the tenanting planet is in the constellation of a planet signifying favourable houses for the matter under consideration, then the tenanting planet offers the results of this constellation lord as decided by the sublord when the period of the tenant planet runs or whenever any planet transits the asterism of the tenanting planet (the constellation or one of the three Stars of the tenanting planet)*

This can be put in a simple formula form for easy understanding Suppose planet 'A' tenants one of the three stars of planet 'B' and 'A' is in the sub constellation of planet 'C'. Again 'C' is in the constellation of planet 'D'.

Then 'A' in the star or B in the sub of C. C in the Star of D.

If planet 'D' is favourable ie signifies favourable results, then planet 'A' is said to be favourable and can be judged accordingly. Otherwise not. *So ultimately the success or failure of a matter depends upon the houses signified by planet 'D' who is Star lord of planet C. All the planets in a horoscope can be easily analysed in this simple way and the list of fruitful significators can be easily arrived at and tabulated.*

In the above formula 'A' is called the tenant planet. B is the constellation lord 'C' is the sublord and 'D' is the Star lord of

the Sub lord. The good or bad results are determined by 'D' through 'C' will eventually prevail and such results will flow (good or bad) when the native runs the period of 'A' Dasa or Bhukthi or Anthra or prana as the case may be) or in transit, whatever be the planet that transits in the constellations of 'A' (ie one of the three Stars of 'A').

Now suppose in the above formula, no planet is tenanted in the Stars of Sub lord 'C'. Then we need not go to the full formula ie. 'C' in the Star of 'D'. We can stop with 'C' and houses signified by 'C' at sublord level will be final to decide the strength of 'A'. In other words 'A' strength in this case will be decided by 'C' the Sublord. *This is an important point to be borne in mind, while working out the significators.*

So a planet has three status in K.P one is "positional Status" which will be absent, if there are other planets in the planet's Star. Then "constellation status" for house occupied and house owned and (3) Sub lord Status.

To illustrate all the above points let us take an example of a Horoscope mentioned below:



**CUSP POSITION**

SL NO	CUSP	NIRAYANA DEG-MIN-SEC	RASI LORD	STAR LORD	SUB LORD
1	I	134-45-46	SUN	VENUS	VENUS
2	II	164-34-12	MERCURY	MOON	JUPITER
3	III	195-39-35	VENUS	RAHU	VENUS
4	IV	226-6-33	MARS	SATURN	JUPITER
5	V	255-33-9	JUPITER	VENUS	VENUS
6	VI	284-55-43	SATURN	MOON	JUPITER
7	VII	314-45-46	SATURN	RAHU	KETHU
8	VIII	344-34-12	JUPITER	SATURN	RAHU
9	IX	15-39-35	MARS	VENUS	SUN
10	X	46-6-33	VENUS	MOON	SATURN
11	XI	75-33-9	MERCURY	RAHU	VENUS
12	XII	104-55-43	MOON	SATURN	JUPITER

**PLANET POSITION**

SL NO	PLANET	NIRAYANA DEG-MIN-SEC	RASI LORD	STAR LORD	SUB LORD
1	SUN	78-19-53	MERCURY	RAHU	MOON
2	MOON	76-46-4	MERCURY	RAHU	VENUS
3	MARS	67-3-51	MERCURY	RAHU	RAHU
4	MERCURY	88-21-56	MERCURY	JUPITER	VENUS
5	JUPITER	349-31-32	JUPITER	MERCURY	VENUS
6	VENUS	123-27-11	SUN	KETHU	SUN



7	SATURN	153-32-50	MERCURY	SUN	SATURN
8	RAHU	319-57-20	SATURN	RAHU	MARS
9	KETHU	139-57-20	SUN	VENUS	RAHU
10	URANUS	76-44-59	MERCURY	RAHU	VENUS
11	NEPTUNE	173-40-37	MERCURY	MARS	MARS
12	PLUTO	115-13-3	MOON	MERCURY	RAHU

### RASI CHART

	0	30	60	
330	VIII 14-34-12 JUP 29-31-32	IX 15-39-35	X 10-6-33	90
300	VII 14-45-46 RAH 19-57-20		XI 15-33-9 SUN 18-19-50 MER 28-21-56 MAR 7-3-51 URA 16-44-59 MOO 16-46-4	120
270	VI 14-55-43		XII 14-55-43 PLU 25-13-3	150
	V 15-33-9	IV 16-6-33	III 15-39-35	
			II 14-34-12 SAT 3-32-50 NEP 23-40-37	
	240	210	180	

## 1.SUN

Sun is lord of lagna, but Kethu occupies lagna. So we can say SUN does not signify lagna, because Kethu is the occupant and he is stronger than SUN the lord of lagna. Occupants are always stronger than owners. Here SUN himself occupies 11th House. But we find that Saturn is in the constellation of SUN. So Saturn is stronger than SUN for 11th House result. So we say SUN does not signify lagna for which he is the owner and does not signify 11th of which he is the occupant. If SUN does not signify 1 and 11 for which he is a very weak significator then what other houses does he signify. Here SUN has 'no positional status' as explained above. SUN is in the Star of Rahu. Rahu occupies 7th House. So SUN signifies 7th House at level. Again Rahu is agent of Saturn. Saturn is lord of 6 and 7 and saturn is in lagna. Now no planet in Sat Star and Saturn signifies houses 1,6,7. So Rahu also signifies 1,6,7

*So SUN at stellar level (Star level) signifies houses 1,6,7 strongly (Sixth house also not occupied by other planet.)*

SUN is in the sub of Moon. Here Moon is lord of 12 in 11. But Venus is in 12. No planet in Moon star. So SUN is significator of 11 only at sub lord level because 12th House owned by Moon is occupied by Venus. Here we need not go to see in whose Star Moon is placed because Moon has



no planet in its stars. Had there been a planet in Moon's Star, then Moon would not signify houses 11.

*So SUN signifies 1,6,7 at Stellar level and houses 11 at Sub lord level.*

## **2.MOON**

Here there is 'positional' status for Moon because Moon has no planet in its Stars and Moon is lord of 12 in 11.

So Moon by positional status signifies house 11,12 Moon's power for the 11th House (by occupation) will be more pronounced than house 12 (ownership) because occupant is stronger than owner and venus occupies 12th House. So Moon is weak for 12th House Now, Moon is in the Star of Rahu. Rahu as discussed above is significator of 1,6,7 at stellar level. Now Moon is in the sub of venus.

Venus is owner of 3 with no planet in (3) and owner of X (but Mars is in 10 as occupant and Venus is in 12. So Venus signifies 3 and 12 only but as Kethu is in Venus Star, Kethu will signify house 3 and 12 and So Venus does not signify 3 and 12 or weak for 3 and 12. Hence see in whose Star Venus is placed. Venus is in the Star of Kethu and Kethu is in lagna. Again kethu represents SUN in 11.

*So Moon at Stellar level signifies 1,6,7,11 and at sub level 1,11 (w.r.to Kethu's position)*

### **3.MARS**

No planet in Mars Star (Here don't consider Neptune in Mar's Star) Hence there is positional Status for Mars.

Mars lord of 4(with no planet in 4) lord of 9 with no planet in 9 also and Mars is in 10th. So positional status for Mars is 4,9,10 (an excellent combination for higher education and position in service) Mars is in the Star of Rahu (1,6,7) as discussed above in the sub of Rahu again, but here at sublord level Rahu signifies 1,6,7 because there are other planets in Rahu Star, we have to see Rahu's Star lord. Rahu is in own Star and so again comes back to signify 1,6,7

*So Mars at positional and stellar level 4,9,10, 1,6,7 and sub lord level 1,6,7.*

### **4 MERCURY**

Jupiter is in Mercury Star and therefore no positional Status for Mercury. Mercury is in Jupiter Star. Jupiter owns 8th



House and is also lord of 8th. Jupiter is also lord of 5 (with no planet in 5) So Mercury's Star lord Jupiter signifies 5,8.

Mercury again is in the sub of Venus which is having Kethu in its Star. Venus again is in the Kethu Star (Kethu in lagna also representing Sun (because Kethu occupies Leo owned by SUN) and so SUN the sign lord. SUN at 11. So Kethu signifies 1,11 (very good significators) for personal success, fulfilment of desire etc.

*So Mercury, in fine, signifies at stellar level 5,8 and houses 1,11 through Star lord of the sub lord.*

Houses 5,8 normally conduce for tension worry and mainly connected with children but here because of sublord signification of 1,11 the bad effects will be transformed into good effects at sublord level and the native will not feel the bad impact of 5 and 8 houses at stellar level because of the impact of the favourable 1 and 11 effect.

### **5 JUPITER**

Since Mercury is in Jupiter Star there is no Positional Status for Jupiter. That is to say that Jupiter does not signify (5,8) of which he is the owner and occupant respectively. Jup is in Mercury Star. Mercury is owner of II with Neptune occupying IIInd House. But we don't consider Neptune and so IIInd

House is treated as unoccupied. So Mercury signifies 2nd. Mercury is owner of 11th with itself in 11th. Of course, there are other planets in 11th too, but Mercury being lord of 11 in 11th will have considerable weight for 11th House matters.

So Jupiter at Stellar level signifies houses 2,11. Jupiter is in the sub of Venus who is in Kethu Star and as such signifies house 1,11. *So Jupiter signifies house 2,11 at stellar level and 1 and 1 at sub lord level.* Hence a very favourable planet to the native in the sphere of finance, family, Income etc.

### **6 VENUS**

Kethu is in Venus Star. Hence no positional Status for venus for houses 3,10,12 (by ownership and occupation) Venus is in Kethu Star (houses 1 and 11). Venus is in SUN sub and Sat is in SUN Star. So see in whose Star Sub lord SUN is situated SUN is in Rahu Star (1,6,7)

*So Venus signifies houses 1,11 at stellar level and 1,6,7 at sublord level.*

### **7 SATURN**

No planet in Saturn Star. Hence positional Status for Saturn